"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold Saturday; overcast; warmer Sunday.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,553. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CAUCUS AGREES TO TAX PROFITS AND ISSUE BONDS

Democrats, 122 to 13, Indorse Revenue Bill Expected to Produce $200,000,000.

BUSINESS IMPOST IS 8%

$100,000,000 in New Bonds Authorized and $300,000,000 in Short-Term Notes.

INHERITANCE TAXES RAISED

Imposts Up 50 Per Cent.—North and Preparedness Advocates Will Pay 'Practically All,' Kitchin Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—After a spirited but ineffectual fight by the pacifist element, the Democrats of the House, in caucus tonight, approved the Emergency Revenue bill as drafted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. The title of the bill justifies the measure on the ground of "preparedness."

The new revenue bill, designed to raise in excess of $209,000,000 by taxation, increases by 50 per cent. the present tax on inheritances, levies upon the "excess profits" of corporations and copartnerships, provides for the issuance of $800,000,000 in short-time certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficits in the Treasury balance, and authorizes the sale of $100,000,000 in bonds in addition to $281,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds which are already authorized.

The Revenue bill was approved by the caucus by a vote of 122 to 13. All the dissenting Democrats reserved the right to vote against the bill, although it is not expected that more than a half dozen of the number will oppose it on final passage. The bill will be introduced [illegible] Committee and passed during the coming week.

Opposition to the bill was based on the argument that additional revenue legislation would not be necessary except for the enormous appropriations for preparedness. Representatives Page of North Carolina, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Callaway of Texas, Quin of Mississippi, and Sherwood of Ohio were the leading opponents of the measure.

Kitchin Defends the Bill.

Chairman Kitchin contended that the inheritance and excess profits taxes would fall heavily on those "who have been clamoring for preparedness." Addressing the group of insurgent Southern Democrats, Mr. Kitchin said:

"You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hot-bed in such cities as New York. This bill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations."

The revenue raising possibilities of the bill were outlined as follows by Mr. Kitchin:

Increased inheritance tax, $22,000,000.
Excess profits tax, $200,000,000.
Sale of old Panama Canal bonds, $231,000,000.
Sale of new long-term bonds, $100,000,000.
Certificates of indebtedness, designed to meet an impending deficit in the Treasury during the last three months of the current fiscal year, $300,000,000. These certificates are redeemable within a year, but probably will be redeemed within three months, to save interest.

The new measure is entitled "A bill to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of increased appropriations for the army and navy and extensions of fortifications." It creates what is called a "Preparedness Fund," and the use of this phrase mollified to some extent the group of Southern Democrats who bitterly fought the measure at the outset of the caucus.

The insurgents planned to offer a resolution instructing the Military and Naval Committees to reduce the appropriations for preparedness, but this plan was abandoned when Chairman Kitchin won over a number of the recalcitrants by the argument that the tax would fall mainly on the wealthier classes "and those who have been yelling for preparedness."

The thirteen Democrats who stood out against the measure to the end did not say they would vote against the bill in the House, but reserved the right to do so. These Democrats were:

Taylor of Arkansas, Callaway of Texas, Olney of Massachusetts, Thomas of Kentucky, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Dies of Texas, Thompson of Oklahoma, Page of North Carolina, Quin and Stevens of Mississippi, Burnett of Alabama, Doughton of North Carolina, and Sherwood of Ohio.

The sections of the bill are arbitrarily numbered by the House committee, and no confusion should result to the reader because of the unusual section numbers. Instead of numbering the sections 1, 2, and 3, the committee numbers the sections of the bill in hundreds, 200, 300, and 400. This form was followed in the

Continued on Page 2.

550 Killed by Earthquake In Malay Archipelago

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Five hundred and fifty persons were killed in the earthquake on the Island of Bali, according to an official report received at the Hague and transmitted by Reuter's Telegram Company.

A dispatch from London under date of Jan. 25, said that news had been received in Amsterdam that fifty natives had been killed and 200 others injured in an earthquake on the Island of Bali, in the Malay Archipelago. More than 1,000 houses were destroyed, it was added, and the Governor's palace was damaged seriously. Bali, which has a population of about 700,000, is one of the Dutch possessions forming the Dutch East Indies. The island has an area of about 2,100 square miles.

KILLS BLIND NIECE, THEN TRIES TO DIE

Sightless Child Shot Down as She Pleads with Uplifted Hands for Mother's Life.

WOMAN SEVERELY WOUNDED

Murderer Gains Access to Home and Lies in Wait with Pistol Drawn for Victims to Enter.

Bella Hendrich, 14 years old, blind from infancy, and a pupil at the West Side Institute for the Blind, was shot and killed by her uncle, Irving Felts, while she pleaded last evening for the life of her mother, Mrs. William Hendrich, who had been attacked by Felts in the Hendrich home at 630 Bergenline Avenue, West New York. Mrs. Hendrich was twice hit by bullets from her brother-in-law's revolver. Felts then fired a bullet into his own head. The woman will recover. Felts was said to be dying in the North Hudson Hospital.

The girl boarded at the institute, which is at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, but spent the week-end with her parents. Yesterday, according to custom, Mrs. Hendrich took her daughter home, arriving at 6:30 o'clock. Felts stepped from behind a door as they reached the dining room, having got into the house by raising a window. He [illegible] fired at Mrs. [illegible] grasping in an attempt to find her mother, Mrs. Hendrich struggles to her feet and pushed the girl into an adjoining room, and then started to run toward the front door. Felts fired again, wounding Mrs. Hendrich in the right hand. She fell. Lying in the hall, she heard her daughter say:

"Don't harm mother! Who are you?"

Bella was in a room between the hall where her mother lay and the door of the dining room, where Felts stood with the weapon in his hand. The girl came out of the room to the hall, touched the wall, and then turned and advanced with outstretched arms toward the dining room. Felts glared at the girl. Mrs. Hendrich called softly to her daughter to come to her. The girl stopped, but evidently believing the summons came to her from the dining room, she went on.

Felts watched Bella until her hands almost touched him. Then he pointed the revolver at the sightless girl and fired, the bullet piercing her heart. Mrs. Hendrich fainted. When neighbors got to the house they found that Felts had shot himself in the right temple.

At the North Hudson Hospital Mrs. Hendrich, when she had recovered her strength somewhat, said that Mrs. Felts had left her husband a week ago and had gone to Boston to live with friends. Felts had for some time accused Mrs. Hendrich, she said, of encouraging his wife to desert him. Felts was a trainman on the West Shore Railroad.

GREAT TEUTON COUNCIL ON KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

Rulers, Statesmen, and Military Chiefs Assemble Today at German Headquarters.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (via London.)—The German Emperor's birthday tomorrow will occasion the assemblage of rulers and statesmen of the Central Powers at German Great Headquarters. Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary today joined Emperor William there, with Foreign Minister Czernin von Chudenitz. Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, and Foreign Minister Zimmermann have left Berlin for Great Headquarters.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorf, and other high military and naval officers will also be present.

AMERICANS FIGHTING MEXICAN TROOPERS

Cowboys, Aided by Utah Cavalrymen, in All-Day Encounter Near Stonehouse, Ariz.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 26.—According to telephone advices from Arivaca, Ariz., about forty miles south of Tucson, fighting has been in progress all day at a place called Stonehouse, between Mexican troopers and American cowboys.

When the cowboys attempted to drive their cattle from the boundary line, the Mexicans opened fire, and report said the Americans retreated and were reinforced by fourteen men from Troop E, Utah Cavalry, who returned the fire.

All Americans have assembled at a house on the Arivaca Land and Cattle Company's ranch, it was reported. Eighteen American troopers, with several thousand rounds of ammunition, were dispatched at 5 o'clock to aid the Americans already engaged.

At 7 o'clock tonight it was reported that no Americans had been killed. The scene of the fighting is three miles from Ruby, Ariz.

FLORIDA'S FINEST TRAIN IN SERVICE
The "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 2:12 Seaboard Air Line. Ing. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

W. J. BURNS GUILTY, FINED $100; MORGAN AGENT ACQUITTED

Justices Hold Private Detectives Have No Right to Enter Offices to Get Information.

APPEAL TO HIGHER COURT

Questions Concerning Activities Here of Countries at War Are Ruled Out.

STOLEN PAPERS DESCRIBED

Defendant Tells of Installing Dictaphone in Lawyer's Office and of Finding Secret Letters.

William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, was found guilty in Special Sessions Court yesterday of committing a misdemeanor in entering the law offices of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway ten months ago and copying letters which he turned over to J. P. Morgan & Co. It was these letters which led to the discovery of the now famous leak in the offices of the fiscal agents of the British and French Governments. A sentence of a fine of $100 or thirty days in jail was imposed, and Mr. Burns paid the fine under protest, pending an appeal. Mr. Burns's conviction of a crime may result in his having to fight to retain his license as a detective. Martin Egan, publicity man for J. P. Morgan & Co., who was accused with Mr. Burns, was acquitted.

The conviction came after a trial bristling with revelations as to the activities in this country of representatives of the warring powers, which the court quickly halted on the ground that it was against public policy to go into that phase of the case. The name of Count von Bernstorff and his visits to an Adirondack camp were mentioned; allegations of attempts to bribe purchasing agents of the Allies were made, and it was charged that the German Government, as well as the men who got possession of the Morgan letters, profited by the theft.

The court made it plain that the conviction of Burns was not based upon the belief that he had done a willful wrong, but that he had violated the law in making public private documents. The Justices took the stand that the acquittal would belie the principle of law that a man's house is his castle, and, said the court, that applied to his office as well.

In sentencing Mr. Burns, Presiding Justice Freschi said:

"It may be taken into account that we feel that no detective, no private detective, has any right to enter a place of business in order to get information for purposes of his own. If your conduct was malicious, we would not hesitate to vote a prison sentence. We are satisfied that you did what you did from the very best of motives. The court feels justified in imposing only a fine. We are informed by your counsel that the judgment here will be reviewed. We hope it will be."

Carlos Moore, to whom Samuel Paul, the Morgan employe, gave the information taken from the Morgan offices, was the first witness. He said that he had formed a company known as the Export and Import Company, which had an office on the twenty-seventh floor of the Equitable Building, two floors below the Seymour & Seymour offices. He had been at first in the Singer Building.

"I moved to the Equitable Building," he said, "after John Clifton had introduced me to Paul."

Mr. Clifton of Washington had been brought into the case as the man who had promised to pay Paul for information. It was alleged he was an attorney for Count von Bernstorff.

The witness testified that he was a brother-in-law of Archibald White, the banker, and friend of the German Ambassador. He said that during the time he was getting information from Paul he saw Mr. White on an average of once a day.

Moore than testified that during the time he was getting the secret information from the Morgan offices about British and French bids for war supplies, which were furnished to manufacturers, he was in consultation once a day with O. B. Phillips, one of the four alleged war brokers, who had desk room in the Seymour & Seymour offices.

Moore said that Paul had given him altogether between 50 and 100 memoranda of messages sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. by the foreign Governments.

During the luncheon recess Mr. Clifton issued a statement in which he denied that he knew that the information was wrongly obtained from the Morgan offices, and saying that he was not counsel to Count von Bernstorff, but had represented the German Government in the Appam case.

Mr. Burns testified that on Sunday, March 12, 1916, Mr. Egan told him that important information was being stolen from the Morgan offices and that he wished Mr. Burns to investigate. Mr. Burns said that Mr. Egan had named Sulzer, Hills, De Witt, Phillips, Moore, and Seymour & Seymour, and that at once he sent out detectives to shadow them. Mr. Egan arranged with the management of the Equitable Building for Mr. Burns's admission to the Seymour offices. Mr. Burns said that he went to the offices at night, taking his secretary to help install the dictaphone. He said then that on the desk used by the four men he had seen a letter, containing the identical information Mr. Egan had mentioned as leaking from the Morgan offices. Mr. Burns said he told his secretary to copy that letter and any others containing anything relating to war orders that looked like information taken from Morgan's.

Mr. Egan told how messages received by the Morgan firm late in the afternoon and decoded that night had been in the hands of the "grapevine" crowd before the Morgan firm had time to act on them the next day.

"We owed protection to every decent manufacturer in the country to protect his prices," he said.

Detective Burns said after adjournment that he had heard that business rivals had made an application for the revocation of his license. Deputy State Controller Boardman, to whom such application would be made, said last night that no such application had been made.

FLORIDA—GEORGIA—CUBA
Carolina Resorts & steel trains via F. E. R. Seaboard Air Line. Ing. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

London Banker Criticises Our Reserve Board, Says Allies Had $7,000,000,000 Credit Here

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank today, Sir Edward Holden, Managing Director of the bank, said that, of £232,000,000 of gold which had flowed into America up to the end of 1916, about £212,000,000 represented the amount contributed by the Entente Allies to form the basis of loans.

Of the total foreign loans of America since the beginning of the war, aggregating about £460,000,000, he said, £423,000,000 were borrowed by England and her allies. The amount of gold required for reserve on this basis, he added, would be only £69,000,000, and therefore £143,000,000 of the Allies' gold had been used for some other purpose, and it would appear that £76,000,000 were locked up under the Federal reserve system. Continuing he said:

"After the Allies had so handsomely contributed to the gold reserves of the United States, thus facilitating the exportation of American commodities to the extent of £1,913,000,000 between July, 1914, and Nov. 30, 1916, it seems difficult to understand why the Federal Reserve Board should have endeavored to place difficulties in the way of American bankers creating further loans, and particularly when they could have had collateral security for new loans."

Sir Edward expressed hope that new agency arrangements with the Bank of England and with France might be the means of clearing up any difficulties which might have arisen in the past, and that the Entente Allies, after the great exertions they had put forth to increase the reserves of gold in America, would be enabled to take advantage of the increased loan superstructure. He also gave utterance to the hope that it also would be mutually beneficial in continuing to support British exchange in America.

The speech of Sir Edward was a review of the entire financial position of Great Britain and her allies before and since the war, with comparisons of the effect of the war financially in Great Britain and Germany. Regarding the financial position of Germany, he pointed out how Germany had adopted every means to maintain the gold reserve of the Reichsbank at the necessary one-third of the note issue. Germany, he said, had issued notes to the extent of £800,000,000 and Great Britain to the extent of £368,000,000. The gold in the Reichsbank now was £126,000,000, which gave Germany a percentage of 15.7, while Great Britain had £81,000,000 gold, giving her a percentage of 22.

On the basis of the 15 per cent. reserve required by the American banking system, Sir Edward argued that the Entente Allies, by the amount of gold they had sent to the United States during the war, were entitled to a loan up to £1,400,000,000, but that they had received under £430,000,000.

MRS. BYRNE IS GAME AS STRENGTH WANES

Workhouse Officials Testify to Her Fast, but Suspect She Has Had Water.

DEFER FORCIBLE FEEDING

But Physicians Watch Birth Control Prisoner Carefully—Visit by Her Sister Forbidden.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne had, at 6 o'clock last night, fasted in her cell on Blackwell's Island for ninety-six hours, and physicians keeping constant vigil over her fixed Monday as the day that would probably mark the end of her endurance. Yet she remained obdurate in her threat to starve herself to death if necessary as a protest against her thirty-day sentence as an advocate of birth control.

It was predicted when Mrs. Byrne started her strike last Monday that she would hold out not more than five days without water, and the fact that her present condition was comparatively good last night created a suspicion in the prison that she had taken water surreptitiously. This she denied.

Mrs. Irma R. Howard, the workhouse physician, remained on the Island last night, which gave rise to a report that Mrs. Byrne had already been forcibly fed. This was emphatically denied.

It was officially added that Mrs. Byrne's condition had grown somewhat worse during the day and that she had complained of pains in her back. Physicians on the Island said these pains were probably due to the fact that she spent most of the time lying in bed and not to her self-imposed fast.

The Commissioner's Bulletins.

Commissioner of Correction Lewis issued yesterday morning this bulletin on Mrs. Byrne's condition up to 10 o'clock:

Blood pressure—Within normal limits but wavering.
Pulse—Moderately weakened.
Temperature—Slightly below normal.
Respiration—Within normal limits.
Slept two or three hours last night; washed hands this morning in basin of water; walked about; says she feels weak.
Do not know whether she has eaten or drunk.
Hospital cell cleaned by other inmates.
General condition—Slightly weaker.

Mrs. Byrne's inability to sleep is the one factor that may bring the time for forcible feeding before Monday. This bulletin, issued at 6 o'clock last night, showed no improvement in her condition:

Blood pressure—Within normal limits.
Heart sound—Within normal limits.
Pulse—Accelerated moderately.
Respiration—Normal.
Temperature—Subnormal.
Patient says she has had no medicine; claims she has had nothing to drink.
Hospital cell was cleaned by other inmates.
No exercise during afternoon; washed her face and hands and tongue.
Complains of pains in the small of her back.
General condition—Still fair.

When asked when Mrs. Byrne was to be fed forcibly, Mr. Lewis said that rested entirely with the physicians in care of her. The Commissioner has his private opinion about the hunger strike which may be elucidated by his reply to the question as to why Mrs. Byrne washed so many handkerchiefs.

"What is the significance of that, I cannot say," he replied. "I cannot say that she drank any water, but her handkerchiefs have needed washing with suspicious frequency."

He was asked if there was any possibility of food being smuggled to Mrs. Byrne without the knowledge of the workhouse attendants.

"In an institution of 5,000 inmates," he replied, "it is next to impossible to prevent food being smuggled to an inmate. So far as I know, Mrs. Byrne has not eaten, but I cannot be absolutely certain of it."

According to the Comissioner, no special efforts are being made to induce Mrs. Byrne to eat. No tempting dishes have been set before her. She has merely been told at each meal time that if she wanted anything to eat she could have it. She is allowed considerable freedom, and yesterday, for the first time since she entered the workhouse, she took a bath. She is being kept in a hospital cell, so that she can be watched more closely. Those who have been in constant touch with her said last night that though she was weaker physically, she was still determined to make a martyr of herself.

While Mrs. Byrne has maintained that, because she is a trained nurse, she can prevent forcible feeding, the doctors on the Island say she is wrong. One factor is that she will not be fed forcibly until she is in a weakened condition. Unless the patient is violent, the operation is painless.

The patient is wrapped in blankets, when this method is employed, and held rigidly or strapped, while a soft rubber tube with a firm nozzle is introduced into the æsophagus through the nose or mouth and liquid food poured through it. If the patient exhibits strong resistance, the nostril method may be used; otherwise a gag will be forced between her teeth and the tube introduced through the mouth. Everything is in readiness for forcible feeding when ever the doctors think Mrs. Byrne's life is endangered by further abstinence from food and drink.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, Mrs. Byrne's sister, was bitter yesterday because a pass to see the prisoner was denied her.

"Officialism is running riot," she said, "when one sister is not permitted to see another who is in a dying condition."

NEW MAGAZINE FOR, OF, AND BY SOCIETY

Contributors, Editors, and Department Heads All Chosen from The Social Register.

NEITHER ADS NOR PICTURES

Price May Be $1 a Copy—Mrs. Astor and Francis Burke Roche to Write for First Issue.

A society magazine—to be called The Chronicle—exclusively for society, with its contributors confined to society and its subscription list to people in the highest social circles with a woman social leader as its managing editor, will make its first appearance about Feb. 1. It will carry no advertisements and no illustrations. It will not be frivolous. Indeed, the intention is to make it a bit of a "highbrow" publication, one that will appeal to the intellectuals and the philanthropists of the so-called frivolous social world.

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who has been entertaining of late in the interest of American education, will contribute an article on that subject to the first number. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, who has opened a shop in London which she works daily, and the profits of which go to war relief, will contribute another on practical shopkeeping; and Francis Burke Roche, an erstwhile leader of cotillions, will devote space in detailing the workings and objects connected with the Lafayette Fund.

Mrs. Whitman, the wife of the Governor, will write for the second issue on a topic not yet announced, as will Mrs. W. Astor Chanler. Her subject will be the Lafayette Château for War Heroes. Mrs. Chanler's experience in France, it is expected, will make her article specially interesting. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman will write on subjects dearest to her heart. Lady Colebrooke is also down for an article, and Mrs. Havard Van Rensselaer of Albany will be represented by an article on Schuyler House, lately turned into a museum. Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Philip Lydig, and George Gould, Jr., also are to prepare contributions for the new venture. Young Mr. Gould is reputed to be wonderfully proficient on the violin and to possess unusual knowledge of music for a lad under 20, and his effort will relate to music.

There are to be various departments, and the book and play reviews will be handled by Lemist Esler, and a society authority on sports will treat of them, and, in fact, some member of the society world will write to depict every feature of the various interests appealing to those in that realm.

Discussions of the ideas and views which are calling the publication into existence will be invited, and the columns of The Chronicle will be open to suggestions deemed of value if offered by persons whose names are familiar in the fashionable, intellectual, or philanthropic spheres. Mrs. Frederic Esler is the managing editor of The Chronicle. The names of other fashionable folk who are to be contributors are withheld for the present.

The price probably will be $1 a copy, in keeping with its exclusive pretensions, and it is hoped will keep it off the subway news stands.

GREEK PREMIER ASKS OUR AID FOR HIS PEOPLE

Lambros Describes to American Minister the Sufferings Under Allied Blockade.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Jan. 23, (via London, Jan. 26.) — (Delayed.) — Premier Lambros today asked Garrett Droppers, the American Minister, to use his influence with the Entente allied diplomats to hasten the lifting of the Entente blockade of Greece.

The Premier described at length the sufferings of the people, the danger in which the blockade placed the understanding between Greece and the Entente, and the precarious position of the Government, owing to its inability to ameliorate conditions.

Mr. Droppers promised to present the situation to the British Minister.

Wheat Supplies Exhausted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Jan. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The blockade has now lasted fifty days and, according to the Embros, supplies of wheat are completely exhausted, bread being made entirely of rye. Today the bread ration was reduced and in the hotels a small slice of bread is sent before luncheon and dinner to each person in his room. This portion must be taken to the restaurant, where no more can be supplied. Supplies of maize are arriving in Athens from Thessaly.

As regards the English requisition of Greek merchant vessels, the proposition made has been accepted by the owners.

Pourparlers are now proceeding with the British Government with a view to exempt from requisition a sufficient number of vessels for the commercial needs of Greece herself. Transatlantic vessels are not included under the recent agreement. These will be the subject, according to report, of another agreement.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ASHEVILLE
"Augusta Special" daily from New York 3:05 P. M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Highest class service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIA OFFICIALLY INDORSES WILSON, DECLARING ANEW FOR A FREE POLAND AND WELCOMING FREE ACCESS TO SEAS

Reported Basis of the Kaiser's Peace Terms: Metz to France, Trentino to Italy, Free Straits, Belgium Evacuated and Indemnified, Poland Freed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—"Wayfarer," (the pen name used by W. H. Massingham,) writing in The Nation, says:

Is Germany prepared to negotiate on the basis of restitution and reparation? Rumor has it she will and that the President has a sketch of her terms in his pocket. I give this sketch for what it is worth. The informal German offer is said to include:

1. Offer of Metz and part of Lorraine to France, coupled with evacuation but no indemnity.
2. Evacuation and indemnity for Belgium.
3. An independent Poland.
4. Surrender of the bulk of the colonies in exchange for a deal in Central Africa.
5. Restoration of Serbia, with retention of a line of passage for the railway.
6. Neutralization of the Straits.
7. Trentino for Italy, with Trieste as a free port.

Necessarily, the governing condition would be an economic as well as territorial peace and the abandonment of the policy of boycott.

MUST EXPEL TURKS, DECLARES BRYCE

Oppressive Power, Alien to Europe, Is Irreclaimable, Says the Former Envoy.

DEPARTURE LONG OVERDUE

Young Turks' Cruel Regime Has Helped to Prove Their Unfitness to Rule, He Holds.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The demand for the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, included among the terms in the allied note in reply to President Wilson, is defended by Lord Bryce in an interview today.

This is the first time the former Ambassador to the United States has appeared in connection with the peace discussion, for while he has been carefully considering President Wilson's moves and the responses made to them, he has refrained from any utterance on the subject. Later the conclusion that he has reached may be published. Concerning Turkey, however, Lord Bryce's views were formulated before the peace notes were exchanged.

"No one who has studied the history of the Near East for the last five centuries," says Lord Bryce, "will be surprised that the allied powers have declared their purpose to put an end to the rule of the Turk in Europe, and still less will he dissent from the determination to deliver the Christian population of what is called the Turkish Empire, whether in Asia or in Europe, from the Government which during those five centuries has done nothing but oppress them.

"These changes are, indeed, long overdue. They ought to have come more than a century ago, because it had then already become manifest that the Turk was hopelessly unfit to govern, with any approach to justice, subject races of different religion.

"The Turk has never been of any use for any purpose except fighting. He cannot administer, though in his earlier days he had the sense to employ intelligent Christian administrators. He cannot secure justice. As a governing power he has always shown himself incapable, corrupt, and cruel. He has always destroyed; he has never created.

"Those whom we call Turks are not a nation at all in the proper sense of the word. The Ottoman Turks were a small conquering tribe from Central Asia, who were ruled during the first two centuries of their conquests by a succession of singularly able and unscrupulous Sultans, who subjugated the Christian populations of Asia Minor and Southeastern Europe, compelling part of these populations to embrace Mohammedanism and supporting their own power by seizing the children of the rest, forcibly converting them to Islam and making out of them an efficient standing army of janizaries, by whose valor and discipline the Turkish wars of conquest were carried on from the early fifteenth down into the nineteenth century.

"As a famous English historian wrote, the Turks are nothing but a robber band encamped in the countries they have despoiled. As Edmund Burke wrote, the Turks are savages, with whom no civilized Christian nation ought to form any alliance.

"Turkish rule ought to be ended in Europe because, even in that small part of it which the Sultan still holds, it is an alien power which has in that region been and is now oppressing or massacring, slaughtering or driving from their homes the Christian populations of Greek or Bulgarian stock. It ought to be turned out of the western coast regions of Asia Minor for a like reason. The people there are largely, perhaps mostly, Greek-speaking Christians.

"So ought it to be turned out of Constantinople, a city of incomparable commercial and political importance, with the guardianship of which it is unfit to be trusted. So ought it to be turned out of Armenia and Cilicia and Syria, where within the last two years it has been destroying its Christian subjects, the most peaceful and industrious and intelligent part of the population.

"If the Turkish Sultanate is to be left in being at all, it may with the least injury to the world be suffered to exist in Central and Northern Asia Minor. There the population is mainly Mussulman and there are comparatively few Christians, and those only in the cities, to suffer from its misgovernment. Even there one would be sorry for its subjects, Mussulman as well as Christian.

Continued on Page 2.

MARDI GRAS—NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Feb. 15 to 20. SOUTHERN RAILWAY quickest and best way. Information N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

BRITISH UNIONS FAVOR LEAGUE

Manchester Convention Indorses Plan Advocated by President Wilson.

HITS PARIS CONFERENCE

Adopts Resolution Demanding "Free Trade for Every Country" After the War.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 26.—The labor conference in session here unanimously adopted a resolution today urging that "all the British representatives at the peace conference should work for the formation of an international league to enforce the maintenance of peace on the plan advocated by the President of the United States and approved by the British Foreign Secretary."

The resolution also demanded that the British plenipotentiaries should include an adequate number of Parliamentary representatives of organized labor. The mover of the resolution remarked that many words had been spoken about Russia, but it should not be forgotten that it was Russia that initiated The Hague Conference.

The conference also adopted a resolution declaring that labor was opposed to the after-the-war policy of the Paris conference, and demanded "free trade for every country," with safeguards for the maintenance of international labor conditions fixed by international trade union agreements. Another resolution urged the Government to purchase all imported foodstuffs in the country of their production, and that the Government arrange for their transport and distribution at prescribed rates. It also urged similar measures for the control of the home production of food.

The Independent Labor Party—a small group of pacifist Socialists—will hereafter have one instead of four representatives on the National Executive Council of the Labor Party. By a resolution adopted today the three sections of the congress; instead of having by right an equal proportion of seats in the council, will depend for such election entirely upon voting. This is considered a serious blow to the Independent Labor Party, as, although its membership is smaller than that of the other groups of the labor conference, it has had equal representation on the Executive Council, and until the outbreak of the war largely controlled the policy of the conference.

FIGHTING M. P. LAUDS WILSON'S INITIATIVE

J. C. Wedgwood, Who Won D. S. O., Calls Speech Most Hopeful Thing in Centuries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, Josiah C. Wedgwood, a Liberal Member of Parliament from Newcastle since 1906, who served with distinction in the Boer War and fought in the present war at the Dardanelles, where he won the Distinguished Service Order and received a wound, upheld with vehemence President Wilson's peace address to the United State Senate, saying that it marked an important epoch in the relations of the United States to the affairs of the world. He emphasized the need for the maintenance of the friendliest relations between America and England looking to the time when in a league of nations they would be able to combine tremendous forces for the policing of Europe. With America, England, and France together in such a league, he said, the permanent peace of the world would be an accomplished fact. Mr. Wedgwood insists that the war must be fought out until Germany is beaten, and that then permanent peace can come.

"President Wilson is putting America in a place she has never before occupied in the world's politics," said Mr. Wedgwood. "If America becomes one of a league of nations after this war, it will

Continued on Page 2.

FOREIGN OFFICE IS CORDIAL

Says President's Address Has Made a Most Favorable Impression.

FOR LIMITED ARMAMENTS

As to Peace Without Victory, It Says the Entente Never Intended to Crush Their Foes.

WANTS SETTLEMENT TO LAST

Special Pleasure Expressed Over Wilson's Contrasting the Allied with the Teuton Reply.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26, (via London.)—The first official expression of Russia's attitude toward the address of President Wilson before the Senate was made today in the form of the following statement from the Foreign Office:

"Russia always has been in full sympathy with the broad humanitarian principles expressed by the President of the United States, and his message to the Senate, therefore, has made a most favorable impression upon the Russian Government. Russia will welcome all suitable measures which will help prevent a recurrence of the world war. Accordingly we can gladly indorse President Wilson's communication.

"President Wilson's views on free access to the seas find an advocate in Russia, because she considers it necessary to have free access to the seas.

"The President's proposal regarding limited armament has the support of Russia, who made representations of this nature at The Hague Conference. In expressing these convictions the President of the United States is at the same time expressing the point of view of Russia.

"The Russian Government notes with satisfaction that President Wilson makes a sharp contrast between the definite reply of the Entente Allies to his first communication and the evasive note of the Central Powers.

"Russia already has definitely announced her unalterable determination regarding the future of Poland. The Russian Emperor has declared that one of the objects of the war is a free Poland, consisting now of three separated provinces.

"As to the nature of the peace to be concluded, whether it be a peace without victory or not, one should remember that it never has been the aim of the Allies to crush their enemies, and that they have never insisted upon victory in that sense over Germany. It is Germany who has taken that point of view and who wishes to dictate peace as a victor."

PREDICTS PEACE MOVE BY TEUTONS AT ONCE

London Writer Figures Tisza Speech, Forced by Political Crisis, Promises a New Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27.—A Hungarian correspondent of The Morning Post, discussing Count Tisza's speech on the peace problem, points out that The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent said some time ago that the Karolyi section of the independence party, and, in fact, practically the whole opposition in Hungary, demanded that such terms should be put forward as would be acceptable to the Allies, satisfy the aspirations of the national character, and give such concessions as would insure permanent peace without annexation.

"When Count Tisza repeats these arguments," says the Hungarian correspondent, "one need only point to the fact that whilst the opposition is preparing for a tremendous onslaught on the Premier and his party in Parliament, he comes forward with a cunningly contrived statement on peace, embodying the principles advocated by Karolyi and his supporters, and adopts almost a conciliatory tone toward the enemies of the monarchy. The fact is, his main aim is to save himself, to gain sympathy by indirectly promising an early peace and thus disarm the opposition once more as he did at the time of the peace offer.

"The present parliamentary session at Budapest was to bring about a most desperate campaign against Count Tisza's Cabinet, according to information about the activities of the Opposition parties. The first act of Tisza to counteract this movement has been to make this statement on the subject of peace.

"The carefully concealed terms, of which he and the Chancellor speak so much and which are described as in their opinion 'acceptable to the enemy and calculated to serve as a basis for a lasting peace,' will be wrested from Tisza during the present session by the Opposition or, failing this, he will have to resign.

"To all appearances peace in Hungary, at least, must be had within a very brief space of time, that is to say, before a general famine sets in. The conditions under which the masses of the people, that is to say the working and salaried classes, are living are even now hardly to be distinguished from famine.

"The fact must not be overlooked that Tisza has only just returned from the conference in Berlin, where, no doubt, the peace terms, which will have to be

made public in a short time, had been discussed and a decision arrived at. This alone can explain the phrase in Tisza's statement that the terms to be proposed will be acceptable to the Allies, and I should not be surprised if the birthday of the German Emperor were chosen as the occasion on which they will be communicated to President Wilson.

"Certain it is that another theatrical move on the part of the Central Powers is imminent. A passage in Tisza's speech suggests this. He said: 'We are, therefore, inclined to continue a further exchange of views regarding peace with the United States Government.' This means nothing less than a communication to Wilson of terms which will be acceptable.'

"The waning hopes of the people of the dual monarchy have once more been raised by Tisza, and it only remains to be seen what his words may lead to."

DENY TISZA FORECAST STEP.

Berlin Officials Say They Know of No New Peace Move.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—A Vienna dispatch says that Premier Tisza's statement as to peace negotiations should not be interpreted as an indication that Austria-Hungary intends to answer President Wilson's speech to the Senate with a definite diplomatic step. The dispatch says a note to the United States is not called for, not only because President Wilson's words were directed to the United States Senate, but also because his terms are considered too general to serve as a starting point for concrete negotiations.

In regard to Tisza's reference to a possible continuance of an interchange of views with the United States, German officials say they know of no change in the attitude of the Central Government's regarding a further announcement of peace conditions.

The surface view here on President Wilson's step continues to be that, although well meant it is unsuitable for discussion now when the attitude of the Entente is regarded as making prosecution of the war inevitable.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS BACK WILSON'S IDEAS

Want the Government to Affirm Accord with His Principles—Demand Pressure for Peace.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The eighty-nine United Socialist Deputies in the Chamber today adopted a resolution urgently asking the Government to affirm its accord with the principles expressed in President Wilson's address to the Senate. The resolution also demands that pressure be exerted on all the belligerents to hasten peace.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, reads:

"The Socialist group in the French Parliament takes note with joy of the admirable message of President Wilson to the American Senate. The conception of peace founded upon the free will of peoples, and not upon force of arms, should be or should become the charter of the civilized universe. Upon this affirmation of justice, an inheritance from our revolutionary traditions and of our international congresses, President Wilson confers today a new and immense prestige.

"And it is the more necessary at this time that democrats of all nations, wherever they may be, should rise against imperialistic ambitions and against the bloody and ruinous consequences. The Socialist group will request insistently that the French Government affirm clearly its accord with the high words of reason of President Wilson.

"To prepare and hasten an early and just ending of the present war and to assure a future of peaceful civilization, the Socialist group asks the representatives of all belligerent nations to press upon their leaders a trial in good faith of the noble experiment offered to humanity by the head of the great American Republic."

The group is composed of the extreme Socialists under the leadership of Pierre Renaudel, chief editorial writer of Humanité. Before the war it consisted of 102 members, of whom five have been killed in battle and six made prisoners in the invaded districts of France.

Albert Thomas, Minister of National Manufactures and a member of the French War Council, was elected a Deputy as a member of this group.

ROME CORDIAL TO WILSON.

Thinks He Has Formulated a Program Which Must Be Considered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 26.—President Wilson's address in the Senate has caused a great sensation here. It is thought a new proof that the President has a complete plan concerning the European situation, which he will gradually unfold. Many call Wilson a dreamer, but think he is undoubtedly laying a foundation for a new organization of the world, and that even if it is impossible to bring this into being immediately, he will cause discussion of new problems and new aspirations of the peoples, preparing for a better future according to the inclinations of the forces of liberty and civilization. All admit the noble and disinterested aims that inspire Wilson, who, it is felt, deserves admiration for the courage shown in his outspoken language.

The comment of the press on President Wilson's address to the Senate is totally different in tone and substance from that used after President Wilson's note of Dec. 12, which was then most critical. Now all agree that President Wilson has formulated a program both for the conclusion of peace and for preserving it after the war is ended which practically includes the main points which the Allies stated in their reply to his note.

FOR PUBLICITY EFFORTS HERE

Henry Arthur Jones Wants British to Seek Sympathy by Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27.—Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, in a letter to The Times, advocating the immediate need of a vigorous British publicity campaign in America, says:

"Perhaps no greater calamity could now befall civilization than an active estrangement between America and Great Britain upon the tremendous issues of this war, and there seems to be some danger that America may lend her support to bring about a hasty and impotent conclusion to the conflict.

"The successive notes of President Wilson have given to Englishmen the impression that he is not merely neutral between the Allies and Germany, which is a necessity of his high position, but that he is neutral between right and wrong, between the foulest and bloodiest tyranny that ever trod a beast upon the earth and the hard-set peoples who are agonizing to overthrow it.

"I say that his notes have given that impression. I do not say that his private attitude may not be quite different from his public attitude, as stamped by his public utterances, but Wilson's public utterances have undoubtedly commanded a large measure of approval from his countrymen. The great body of the American people is apparently acquiescent in statements that represent war as a terrible European squabble, where no great forces of right and wrong are grappling with each other.

"It is to be feared that this feeling in America of indifference to the moral issues of the war and of impatience at its continuance is largely on the increase. The German press campaign in America, constantly and unscrupulously pursued, has succeeded in blinding and befogging many millions in Central and West America who are remote from the war and who are not directly concerned.

"We have no need of lies and misrepresentations; we have only to reserve the plain facts to bring them vividly home to Americans and I am persuaded that we shall gain their verdict on our two main counts: First—The Allies are fighting the cause of fundamental European and American civilization, and second—there can be no compromise with crime and, therefore, no peace without victory.

"In the interest of a good understanding between America and Great Britain during the anxious months to come let us see to it that the plain facts of our case are laid before Americans without delay."

BORAH SEES PERIL IN WILSON'S PLAN

Vicious and Heinous Policy, He Says, to Enter European Politics.

MUST STUDY EVERY STEP

Senator Tells Michigan Society That League of Peace Will Surely Commit Us to Dangerous Course.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Borah of Idaho, who will attack President Wilson's peace address when the subject is debated in the Senate, declared in a speech before the Michigan Society of Washington tonight that all proposals of alliances and leagues to enforce world peace inevitably would commit the United States to a course in direct conflict to the policy of Washington and Monroe.

"If the people of this country want to enter European politics," the Senator said, "take part in European controversies, become entangled in its dynastic dissensions; if they want to furnish money and soldiers, ships and men to be subject to the call of some tribunal or league, in which tribunal we will have but one vote, very well. The people have a right to enter that perilous course if they choose, for this is the people's Government. But let us understand perfectly what it means before we take the step. Let us not be deceived nor deceive ourselves. We should debate and consider every step before we take it, for these are the steps which once taken it is impossible for a people to retrace.

"Once in the maelstrom of European politics and it will be almost impossible to get out. Once involved in the matter of economically boycotting or in the matter of enforcing decrees of military force it will be practically impossible to get back to the policy under which we have lived and strengthened for more than a century.

"Some time ago I called attention to the fact that if we were in an alliance or league to enforce peace of which Japan and Russia were also members, and Japan and Russia should have a dispute which one or the other refused to arbitrate or submit to conciliation, we would ultimately have to lend our economic forces or our military forces or both to the other power and engage in the Oriental imbroglio. Our ex-President, Mr. Taft, admits that all this would be true, but puts it aside with rare complacency by the suggestion that it probably would not happen and that both Russia and Japan would yield. I doubt if the people of the United States want to bind this country, this Government and themselves by any such obligations. Of course which has no shield against pernicious consequences except the probability that that will not happen which has been happening between nations for a thousand years.

"In June, 1914, the heir to the Austrian Throne was assassinated. Austria claimed he was assassinated by reason of the agitation and activities of prominent Serbians and made certain drastic demands upon the Serbian Government. To most of these demands the Serbian Government yielded, but as to others it asked for arbitration.

"At the time there was a league of peace in Europe known as the Entente Alliance, composed of three rather powerful nations—Russia, France, and England. They urged Austria to submit the matter to peaceable settlement, but Austria refused to arbitrate, and the war came. The difficulty with our esteemed friends who talk about alliances and leagues and the millennium is that they leave out just one essential element, the human nature. They would discard every element which has worked unexpectedly for war from the beginning of history until now, and ask the American people to give up their policies, disadvantages, and enter European politics with no other assurance against being drawn into constant conflicts and interminable dissensions than that which has always been happening will not probably happen again.

"But the singular and startling viciousness of this whole proposition of a league to insure peace or enforce peace is this: We enter the league, we contribute our portion of ships and soldiers for a police force of the world—a force large enough and strong enough to crush those who do not submit their vital interests to arbitration or conciliation. Then some question arises as to immigration, citizenship, or of territorial propinquity to which we decline as a people to submit, especially to a tribunal so preponderatingly in numbers against us.

"Then we have agreed in advance that this force which we have helped to create shall attack and assail us as people. We invite them here from Japan and from Europe under a solemn agreement previously made to engage us in war. In fact, under the agreement which we have made, they are bound under their obligations to attack us. Without assuming to assail individuals, I denounce this principle as perfectly vicious, as perfectly heinous, indefensible in morals, and not even hardly a proper subject for these after-dinner speeches.

"It is a thing we should be ashamed to talk about as we should be of covertly inviting our neighbors to assault our own citizens. There is such a thing left in this world as nationality, as a national spirit, and I thank God for it. There are some things which no people under heaven with a single drop of patriotic blood in their veins would submit to arbitration or conciliation, and any scheme which would in advance encourage an attack upon them for failing to do so is vicious to the last degree."

HOPE FOR ACTION BY WILSON.

Members of World's Court League Will Meet Here Feb. 22.

The possibility of an international conference, to be called by President Wilson before the end of the war under the terms of the Naval bill, was suggested yesterday by officers of the World's Court League, which is supporting the President in his peace efforts. The significance of three paragraphs in the bill which give to the President power to call the conference has escaped the general public, they assert. This part of the bill was inserted as a concession to the pacifist element in Congress at the time of its enactment.

The paragraphs in the bill relating to the conference contain the following passage: "The President is authorized and requested to invite at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement." The bill puts $200,000 at the President's disposal to carry into effect the conference.

Whatever the President's course, the league will not anticipate any overtures the President may wish to make, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, General Secretary, said yesterday. At the same time, he said, it will support the President in his efforts. Intimation that the conference and dinner of the league at the Hotel Biltmore on Washington's Birthday "may not be wholly lacking in international significance" was given yesterday in an announcement.

NOT DUE TO FEAR OF JAPAN.

Wilson's Speech Couldn't Have Been So Inspired, Says Mikado's Envoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The Japanese Embassy contradicts the statements made in some papers that the President's speech was inspired by fear of complication with Japan. It notified the press here that the agreements between America and Japan in the Far East remain unaltered and that the understanding is perfect regarding the investment of capital in the Far East. It is likewise stated that Japan follows in China a policy in collaboration with the other powers, having no individual aims of her own.

Therefore, it is stated by the embassy, the affairs of the Far East must be settled from among the motives which led the President to make his address.

GUYNEMER DESTROYS HIS 28TH AIRPLANE

French Aviator Wins Three Combats in Three Days—British Bag Five Machines.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—For the third successive day Lieutenant George Guynemer is mentioned in the communication from the War Office. This afternoon's announcement credits him with having brought down another airplane on the Somme front. This brings up to twenty-eight the number of airplanes destroyed by this pilot. The text of the War Office announcement on aerial activities is as follows:

On the Somme front yesterday Lieutenant George Guynemer brought down within our lines at a point near Ligniéres his twenty-eighth German airplane.

It has been confirmed that Lieutenant Herteaux during the day of Jan. 24 brought down two enemy machines. The second fell at a point 1,500 yards to the south of Rocquigny. Lieutenant Herteaux furthermore brought down a German airplane on Jan. 25, and this brings to nineteen the number of enemy machines destroyed up to the present time by this pilot.

A third and a fourth enemy airplane, after engagements in the air with French pilots, have been brought to earth. One was wrecked within our lines to the north of Altkirch and the other to the south of St. Etienne-à-Arnes, in the Ardennes. Furthermore, it has been confirmed that the German airplane which on Jan. 23 was subjected to machine gunfire at close range by one of our machines was destroyed at a point to the north of Craonne.

During the day of Jan. 24, and also during the night of Jan. 25-26, French bombing squadrons conducted the following aerial operations:

Two hundred and ten kilos [462 pounds] of projectiles were thrown down upon the railroad station at Brieulles, where an extensive fire was observed; numerous projectiles were thrown down also upon the railroad stations at St. Quentin and Vyvenes, the barracks at Liancourt-Fosse, the railroad station and barracks at Guiscard, the railroad station at Tergnier, and on certain buildings to the south of Chauny.

The night report contains the following:

A German airplane was brought down to the west of Barleux by our anti-aircraft guns.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—British troops have carried out successful raids east of Loos and northeast of Vermelles, on the French front, says the official statement issued from British headquarters tonight. In aerial fights five German airplanes were destroyed and five others were damaged.

WOULD NOT RESTORE ISLANDS.

New Zealand Premier Opposes Giving Them Back to Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Addressing a meeting of Australasians in London last night, Sir Joseph G. Ward, Minister of Finance of New Zealand, said he regretted that the Entente Allies in their reply to President Wilson's suggestions concerning peace did not refer to the islands in the Pacific which, he said, Australia and New Zealand were determined should never be restored to Germany.

POLES CHEER FOR WILSON.

Young Men Parade in Front of the American Consulate at Warsaw.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Polish youths paraded in front of the American Consulate at Warsaw to express their gratification for the mention of the Polish problem by President Wilson in his recent speech in the Senate, according to dispatches from the Polish capital given out by the Overseas News Agency.

GERMAN CRAFT SHELLS COAST OF SUFFOLK

Few of the Missiles Reach Shore and They Do No Harm, London Announces.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—An unidentified German vessel shelled the Suffolk coast of England last night. There were no casualties. The following official announcement was given out today:

A small unidentified German vessel approached the Suffolk coast last night and fired a number of shells, only a portion of which reached the land. There were no casualties and only insignificant damage.

A dispatch from Lowestoft says that a hostile vessel arrived off the coast at about 11 o'clock. The night was very dark, and the warship could not be made out from the shore. Before beginning the bombardment she fired two star shells, probably for the purpose of identifying possible objectives.

The warship then fired a number of shells, several of which exploded, but the total damage was less than $500. Most of the shells exploded on open ground. The bombardment lasted only three minutes. There was no panic.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A German official communication issued today tells of a raid by light German warcraft in waters south of Lowestoft. The communication says:

During the night of Jan. 25-26, German light sea forces advanced into English waters south of Lowestoft in order to attack hostile patrol boats and outposts which had been formerly reported there.

During the whole raid not one hostile vessel was sighted. The fortified locality at short distance southward was illuminated by rockets and shelled by our torpedo boats. Hits were observed. Our sea forces on the way back did not meet any adversary, and returned safely.

BERLIN REPORTS SEA BATTLE

Says Damaged Destroyers Were Unmolested by the British Ships.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, Jan. 26.)—Details of the engagement between the German torpedo boat flotilla and British light naval forces on the morning of Jan. 21 are given today in an Overseas News Agency announcement.

"Immediately after the beginning of the engagement, which took place in darkness," says the agency statement, "the commander's boat, the V-69, received a full hit on the bridge. The commander of the flotilla, Captain of Corvette Max Schultz, who always had commanded his flotilla with courage and success, was killed, as were two other officers and some men. The steering gear was damaged, causing a collision with other boats. The V-69, in a badly damaged condition, entered the Dutch port of Ymuiden without being molested by the enemy.

"The boat rammed by the V-69, notwithstanding the damage sustained, continued to participate in the combat and inflicted heavy damage on a British destroyer by ramming it. Later a German who recognized the destroyer said it was in a sinking condition. The German torpedo boat although its speed had been diminished by the collision with the V-69 and by ramming the British destroyer, succeeded in reaching a German base unhindered by the enemy.

"A third German boat in the darkness encountered numerous hostile torpedo boat destroyers. Entering into action, it sank a large hostile destroyer by discharging a torpedo at short range. Owing to the superior forces of the enemy this boat withdrew from the fight and arrived in port undamaged and unmolested by the enemy."

The British Admiralty on Thursday issued a statement denying that any of the British destroyers were rammed in the battle mentioned above and that other casualties were suffered except those announced on Tuesday.

POLITICAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA URGED

Wolfgang Heine Demands That Its Peculiar Voting Privileges Be Swept Away.

DEPLORES DELAY IN MOVE

Beginning of the War, When Enthusiasm Ran High, Was the Time, He Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (via London.)—In an article in the Tageblatt Wolfgang Heine, member of the Reichstag, deplores that the Government has failed entirely so far to draw the proper consequences from the lessons of the war for interior political reforms. Instead of taking advantage of the moment, Heine says they were making mysterious promises. Instead of making use of the tremendous national forces newly born by the war they seem hypnotized, he declares, by certain antiquated powers opposed to any change or reform whose vital interests will not tolerate new life in any shape or form.

Heine argues that "during the first week of the war, when the patriotism of the whole German people knew no bounds, it would have been the easiest thing in the world to abolish for once and all time the electoral privileges still existing in Prussia, because neither the economical base of national life nor the military constitution would have been affected. On the other hand, such a course would have produced splendid emotional effects and strengthened confidence in the nation's future and the indomitable will to save the empire.

"Perhaps a very small part of the population, insignificant for the existence of our military power, the privileged classes," he adds, "might have resented such an act as unjust to themselves, but the jubilation of the great masses of the people and warriors would have outweighed this grievance, and even those thinking they had reasons for complaint would have been too patriotic to refuse to serve their country. And why should they, seeing that great masses of the disinherited, who certainly have good cause for embitterment, come forth united and gladly to serve their country, as they will continue, though their real needs are still unattended? But against the enemy and his slanders there would have been no weightier argument than to show that the German nation was strong enough to create for itself a new form of political life, which is only possible by united action. That could not be done by minute calculations and the weighing of all interests concerned."

Heine wishes it understood that "the mere transplantation of foreign, democratic institution is not in Germany's interests. She must seek a way for the preservation of her unified creative power, which is contrary to the privileged voting system of Germany's only for the sake of making the burden of after-war times bearable, electoral reforms must be introduced, for without them the nation will be unable to develop her required strength.

"But half-hearted measures, such as indicated in the recent Prussian Diet debate, will answer the purpose. In that debate the intention was expressed to abolish part of the hated privileges and to create thereby new ones, trusting that their hatefulness is as yet unknown. The new measures might have deceived the people ten years ago, but after the gigantic efforts in this war nothing will satisfy the nation except the real thing.

He thinks that the German intellectuals have contributed much to concentrating universal hatred on the Fatherland.

"Indeed," he adds, "the intellectuals of all countries were largely responsible for that atmosphere of hatred in the world, without which this war would have been impossible and their contribution toward the war counted still largely in fanning this hatred, while the masses of the so-called uneducated laborers were out in the trenches looking neither to the right nor left, but fighting for the future welfare of the Fatherland. There was one example in Germany that should be followed by all German States needing the reform of their voting systems, that of Alsace-Lorraine. The Government and a very large majority of the Reichstag consented to this system of voting, the fact that the interior conditions in those provinces were so much more difficult than in Prussia. To grant such system as exists in Lorraine since 1911 to Prussia and the other States is the most that can be expected. But all promises will remain empty until men are placed at the helm in Prussia."

L'OEUVRE ATTACKS HEARST.

Paris Paper Compares Him with Senator Humbert, Editor of Journal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—L'Oeuvre, under the heading "Hearst and Humbert," publishes a violent attack on William R. Hearst and Charles Humbert, the latter the director of The Journal, whom it compares as "birds of a feather." The article is signed by Gustav Téry, now director of L'Oeuvre, who for years signed leading articles in The Journal.

Téry represents Hearst as a German propagandist, giving extracts from the Hearst papers since the beginning of the war to support his accusations. Téry then attacks Humbert for trying to present Hearst as a friend of the Allies after having made his acquaintance in America, declaring it to be impossible that Humbert could have ignored Hearst's pro-German sentiments.

NO NOTE FROM DOM PEDRO.

Frederic Harrison's Hoax Causes a Fruitless Search of Archives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In spite of the obvious character of the alleged note from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, to President Lincoln, put forth by Frederic Harrison in The London Morning Post today as showing that Dom Pedro tried to stop the civil war in America by such arguments as President Wilson used in his speech to the Senate last Monday, library assistants and employes of other branches of the State Department today laboriously went through the process of delving into musty tomes to show that the pretended note was a hoax. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the search made at the State Department failed to disclose that any such document was in existence, published or unpublished.

There is a charitable disposition in official circles to believe that Professor Harrison was imposed upon.

Austrian Relief Incorporated.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed yesterday a certificate of incorporation of the Austrian Home Relief Association, organized to raise and distribute funds for the benefit of distressed Austrian widows and orphans. The incorporators are Dr. Andrew von Grimm, 227 East Sixty-eighth Street; Ignatz Neumeyer, 35 John Street; Victor Neustadt, 39 St. Nicholas Terrace; Adolph Rosenthal, 104 Fifth Avenue, and Dr. Edward Polak, 46 Stuyvesant Street.

RUSSIA AS A VOLCANO ON EVE OF ERUPTION

Entente Straining to Prevent Explosion, Says Bulgaria's Minister at Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Bulgarian Minister in Berlin, M. Rizow, is credited by the Tageblatt with some interesting statements regarding the Entente note in reply to President Wilson, at the end of which he is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"I do not know whether Mr. Wilson will take further steps in favor of peace, for I have not the honor of knowing him or his political intentions. Those who do know him declare that he takes everything into account in advance and is given to displaying the energy necessary to bring to a conclusion any action once initiated by him. If this is true, then it must be that he will continue his efforts for peace and not rest upon the platonic act of his noble initiative, this the more since he possesses rather efficient means of making a continuation of the war exceedingly difficult.

"For instance, he can detain money, arms, food supplies and raw materials, which at the close of 1916 had reached the enormous total value of 30,000,000,000 marks. Such action would be a logical development of his proposals. The words of Lord Kitchener to American statesmen ought not to be forgotten: 'The Entente cannot win without the assistance of the United States.'

M. Rizow is quoted as asserting that what he characterized as "the aggressive, violent tone" of the Entente note was due to the conditions now prevailing in Russia.

"That country of 'possible impossibilities and irreconcilable contradictions,' as Russia is characterized by her great satirical writers," said M. Rizow, "is like a volcano on the eve of eruption. This is shown by Russian press reports and by other accounts of the proceedings of the Duma, despite obliteration by the Russian censor of some of the truth. Apparently the Entente decided to attempt directly to influence Russian public opinion. The British Ambassador, Mr. Buchanan, delivered public speeches in Petrograd and Moscow, Russian confidence in victory and in England. These speeches remaining without effect, England, France and Italy felt obliged to allow Premier Trepoff to make the solemn declaration that the Dardanelles definitely had been promised to Russia. This manoeuvre having made no impression, the Entente donned the lion's garb, assumed the attitude of victors and sent the ultimatum to President Wilson because it was afraid of a general paralysis in Russia.

"Contemporary Russia is divided into three parts. The first is the Emperor's Russia, that at present right at the head of which is the Emperor, who, despite all his bellicose proclamations, is much more interested in maintaining the rule of his house and the present régime, than in the war.

"The second is liberal Russia, represented by the 'progressive bloc,' which forms a majority of the Duma and advocates war until victory is attained, not because it believes in victory, but because it believes the continuation of the war to be necessary, but because it hopes to obtain a constitutional and parliamentary Government by French and English aid.

"The third is the Russia of the laboring classes, the workingmen, farmers, socialists, and others, represented in the Duma by the parties of the Extreme Left, who want peace, liberty, and land for agricultural workers. Their ideas are proclaimed by Maxim Gorky, who demands peace because he does not believe in victory.

"A compromise of these three Russian divisions is improbable, if not impossible. Only a miracle could reconcile these 'irreconcilable contradictions.'"

Dr. Wadeff, Bulgarian Minister to Switzerland, is quoted in a Berne dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, to the effect that Bulgaria approves absolutely President Wilson's note to the belligerents. Dr. Wadeff declared Bulgaria was not waging a war of conquest, and claimed merely territories which belonged to her, in accordance with the principle of nationalities.

POKROVSKY QUITS CABINET.

Czar's Foreign Minister Was on "Sick Leave" of Two Months.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the newspaper Russky Slovo, says the Overseas News Agency, M. Pokrovsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, has tendered his resignation.

A dispatch from Petrograd under date of Jan. 19 said that the newspaper Rech announced that a sick leave of two months had been granted to Foreign Minister Pokrovsky.

LOSS IN WORLD'S TONNAGE.

Destruction in 1916 Exceeded That Constructed by 200,000 Tons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Loss to the world's merchant shipping in 1916 through war causes exceeded the total tonnage constructed, according to estimates prepared today by the Federal Bureau of Navigation. Vessels sunk are put at 1,649 or 2,062,633 tonnage, and those built at 2,500, of 1,899,043 tons. The net reduction was about 200,000 tons, or 1½ per cent. of the world's total.

The figures were gathered from many unofficial sources, but are declared to be approximately correct.

Great Britain led in shipbuilding, with 510 vessels of 619,000 tons. The United States was second, with 1,213 vessels of 560,000 tons. Ships built by all other countries are given as 732 in number of 720,868 tons. Japan's construction of 246,000 tons was about three times the 1915 output. German construction of 26,000 tons is admittedly too low an estimate.

Some other figures are: Holland, 208,180; Italy, 60,472; Norway, 44,908; Sweden, 40,090; France, 39,457; Denmark, 37,150; Spain, 10,000; China, 7,800.

The entire world's merchant vessel tonnage at present, according to an estimate by Lloyd's, is 48,683,000.

BRITISH PIERCE TURK LINE.

Consolidate Gain of 1,100 Yards Near Kut-el-Amara, on Tigris.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Eleven hundred yards of Turkish first line trenches southwest of Kut-el-Amara and portions of the Turkish second line trenches in Mesopotamia have been captured by the British forces in severe fighting in which the Turks suffered heavy losses, according to a British official communication issued tonight. The communication says:

By a determined assault Friday morning, under the cover of an intense bombardment, we seized and consolidated 1,100 yards of the enemy's first line trenches on the right bank of the Tigris southwest of Kut-el-Amara and a considerable length of the second line, sustaining only slight losses.

The Turkish forces west of the Hai River thereupon delivered four furious counterattacks, the first and third being broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire, the second and fourth attacks gained momentary success, but our troops, returning to the offensive, regained much of the ground from which they had been temporarily dislodged. Throughout the day the Turkish losses were extremely heavy. Seventy prisoners were taken.

GERMANS PUSH ON IN RIGA REGION

Wrest Additional Positions from Russians on Both Sides of the River Aa.

CAPTURE 500 PRISONERS

Czar's Forces at One Point Drive Forward for a Mile, but Retire Under Counterattacks.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the River Aa sector of the Riga region, along the northern end of the Russo-Galician front, East Prussian troops captured additional Russian positions on both sides of the stream yesterday and withstood a counterattack on the east bank. Russians to the number of 500 were taken prisoner. The official statement recounting this success reads:

Eastern Front: Front of Prince Leopold: Engagements on the River Aa yesterday again resulted in complete success for the attacking East Prussian divisions in the capture of further Russian positions on both sides of the river. On the east bank strong hostile counterattacks failed. Five hundred prisoners were brought in.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes: "Russian attacks beginning in January in the region southwest of Riga were quickly answered by a powerful German counterthrust. At 9 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 23, the bad weather having come to an end, German troops, after a short but efficient artillery preparation, advanced on both sides of the River Aa along a front of six miles.

"Although this attack was expected by the Russian command, the German troops obtained small advantages and by noon the left and right wings were attacking the front situated to the east of the Aa River. In the afternoon after fresh artillery preparation a decisive and successful thrust was carried out at the centre, although the storming troops sank to their knees in mud, the Tirul swamp giving way in spite of the frost.

"On the evening of Jan. 23 terrain on both sides of the Aa River for a distance of nearly two miles was conquered. During the night of Jan. 24 more ground was gained on the right wing to the east of the river.

"The Russian position situated near the eastern end of the German attacking lines which had been surrounded on the evening of Jan. 23 was cleaned out, about 400 prisoners being taken. According to declarations made by prisoners, the commander of this detachment received an order to withdraw. He refused, however, to heed the instructions and declared to the soldiers that he would maintain himself. When the Russians saw they were encircled by the Germans they shot down the commander.

"By noon on Jan. 24, Russian prisoners to the number of 1,100, including ten officers, had been brought in. The Germans also took thirteen machine guns.

"German troops made considerable progress to the west of the River Aa on the morning of Jan. 24.

"The greater part of the ground abandoned by the Teutons to the Russians at the beginning of January is now again in German hands. The magnitude of the Russian losses is visible by the declarations made by prisoners, in many regiments counting 3,000 men only 500 returned. The rest were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

"To date in the battles on both sides of the River Aa fourteen officers and 1,700 soldiers have been captured by the Germans."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops in two sectors of the Riga region carried out successful offensive movements yesterday, advancing at one point, east of the River Aa, for about a mile, the War Office announced today. Counteroffensives by the Germans later resulted in withdrawals of the Russian forces which had advanced. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front: Between the Tirul swamp and the River Aa west of Riga, our detachments, having taken the offensive, dislodged the enemy, capturing some prisoners and two machine guns. Afterward, however, under the pressure of the Germans, we withdrew to our original positions.

On the eastern bank of the River Aa our detachments, having conducted an obstinate battle, advanced for about one mile in the direction of the village of Kalzem, but as a result of enemy counterattacks they were obliged to fall back.

General Ivashkevitch, who led the battle in the first line, although wounded, remained at the front.

In the region of the mouth of the River Beresina our scouts carried out successful reconnoissances, capturing twenty-three Germans. Hostile airplanes dropped bombs on the station at Radzivillov, but caused no damage.

Berlin Denies Loss of the U-56.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The commander of the British destroyer Delphin reports that he sank the German submarine U-56 west of Huelva, Spain," says the Overseas News Agency. "The newspapers state that neither this nor any other German submarine has been sunk in this way."

FIGHTING M. P. LAUDS WILSON'S INITIATIVE

Continued from Page 1.

mean that the future peace of Europe is virtually guaranteed. Without America with her force, her influence, and her power in world's affairs in such a league, it would inevitably fail.

"I regard President Wilson's message as one of the most hopeful things that has come to the world for centuries. In saying this I view it from the effect that will accrue to all civilization to successfully bring about the league of nations the President so strongly commits his country to.

"His are not the proposals of a dreamer or an idealist. He has stated what America can do. What he says implies no coercion. All that President Wilson asks is that the warring nations make such terms of peace as America can legitimately back up.

"In what he promises for America's part in a league of nations after the war he offers an enormous bribe to the Allies and to Germany. He says in effect: 'If you will make peace on terms of democracy, terms upon which the rights of smaller nations will be protected by the bigger ones, and if you will consent to forego mere ideas of territorial expansion, then, as the strongest neutral in the world, we shall be with you.' He speaks for a peace that will be permanent, and says that America will not, for its part, take part in any after-war negotiation that does not have permanent peace as a basis.

"I believe that neither the Government of Germany nor those of the Allies are in a mood to accept President Wilson's peace suggestions today. But the great result of his message is that it has focused itself upon the public mind of all countries, and that it, sooner or later, will be bound, to create a public opinion that will be of inestimable value when comes the time to talk peace.

"We are carrying this war on to the bitter end, and I do not see that this is the time to have a peace talk with the Germans. We have got to have a smashing victory over them. President Wilson, I am sure, must realize that there can be no permanent peace until one side or the other insures victory by force of arms.

"In coming out as he does at this time with a message that both sides may read with the prospect of hope for the future, President Wilson has shown tremendous courage. He has known full well that he would have to face the gibes and jeers of Europe. He has known this because he has had daring enough to put at the forefront of his message two proposals that he knew must be most objectionable to Germany and England. One was the surrender of navalism or power of the sea; the other was the reuniting of an independent Poland. All of his other proposals giving a measure of freedom to the smaller nations will be far more acceptable than these two.

"In telling England that navalism must go—that is, that she cannot hope to have undeniable freedom of the seas in war time any more than in peace, if America is to support peace terms, he has taken a bold attitude. Yet this very pronouncement was cheered to the echo at the Trades Union Conference at Manchester, where President Wilson's name was acclaimed as that of no other politician or statesman has been acclaimed in England in many a day.

"As to British navalism in another war, it must be recognized that if we are going to have an agreement among the nations it has got to be an agreement that comprehends absolute freedom of the seas. That principle could not be worked out in this war because of the German violations of all international rules of the sea, but it can be worked out after the nations come together to form such a league as the President proposes.

"Now as to Poland. Under President Wilson's idea it would be given independence. That means that it will never again be buffeted about by potentates. What he says of Poland be means for all small States, and it is an emphatic expression of the highest principle of democracy.

"As to President Wilson being an idealist in his view of the disarmament of the nations, the fact is that he is far from it. Great Britain and France have shown by the way they have raised tremendous armies of powerful fighting strength that a soldier can be made of the rawest of material. America has the same kind of material in her 100,000,000 people to work with and could just as easily as France or England raise an army that would go into the field in quick order and achieve brilliant results.

"As to the navies, it would not be either necessary or expedient for any nation to have a preponderating force, for with a league of nations, stress could be quickly applied by one of the league or if a big power outside of it suddenly launched a war. If Germany should say that she was not in the league of nations, and England, France, and America were, Germany would get only a little way with any war she might try when the combined forces of those three nations were applied.

"So President Wilson's scheme is not Utopian; it is no dream. It is a vitally practicable scheme that will insure the world's peace.

"To insure this, Great Britain must see that she remains a friend of America. These two great nations must stand together with France and with all the nations that want world peace for all future time. It will mean America helping in the policing of the world, and it will be a gigantic task.

"President Wilson has pointed the way, and England will look to America to see to its achievement after this war is ended."

MUST EXPEL TURKS, DECLARES BRYCE

Continued from Page 1.

but the weak Turkish State, such as it would then be, could not venture on the crimes of which it had been guilty when it was comparatively strong.

"That the faults of Turkish Government are incurable has been most clearly shown by the fact that the Young Turkish gang, who gained power when they had deposed Abdul Hamid, have surpassed even that monster of cruelty in their slaughter of unoffending Armenians. The Committee of Union and Progress began by promising equal rights to all races and faiths. This was "union." It proceeded forthwith not only to expel the Greek-speaking inhabitants of Western Asia Minor and to exterminate the Armenians, but to attempt to Turkify the Albanians, Moslems as well as Christians, and to proscribe their language. This is what 'union' has, in fact, meant. What 'progress' has meant in the hands of ruffians like Enver and Talaat, Prussianized Moslems worse than the old Turkish Pashas, we have all seen within the last three years.

"The Moslem peasant of Asia Minor is an honest, kindly fellow when not roused by fanaticism, but the Turk as a governing power is irreconcilable, and the allied powers would have been false to all the principles of right and humanity for which they are fighting if they had not proclaimed that no Turkish Government shall hereafter be permitted to tyrannize over the subjects of another faith."

FRENCH RECAPTURE VERDUN TRENCHES

Strong Counterattack Drives the Germans from Positions Won Near Hill 304.

HEAVY BLOWS EXCHANGED

Berlin Reports Taking 500 Prisoners in the Assault with Ten Machine Guns.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The German troops launched a strong attack last night on the Verdun front, penetrating the French trenches near Hill 304, on the west bank of the Meuse. By what the War Office tonight describes as a "violent counterattack" the French this morning recaptured the greater part of the lost positions.

The German attack was made on a wide front, from Avocourt Wood to Dead Man Hill, a distance of about three and a half miles, several regiments taking part. The French curtain of fire and the machine guns broke up the attack at several places. Near Hill 304, however, fierce hand-to-hand fighting developed, and the Germans were able to occupy several advanced positions. No details are available as to how the French rewon their trenches.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in Lorraine there was spirited fighting by the artillery of both sides

'WHO GOT PROFITS?' 'LEAK' HUNTERS ASK

Third Ultimatum Sent to Wall Street Shows Search Has Been Restricted.

TO UNCOVER BEAR TRADERS

Whipple Wants to Know Whether They Speculated "As a Class" on Wilson Peace Note.

The House Rules Committee, which will continue its "leak" inquiry at the Custom House on Monday, decided yesterday to train all its guns on big Wall Street operators who might have profited in the bear movement in the stock market coincident with President Wilson's first peace note.

That much was made known in the third notification—heralded as an ultimatum—to the stock brokers which was given out at noon through the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange. Thousands of brokers and small investors who had been alarmed at the possibility of complete publicity were greatly relieved, and the scare over the inquiry in Wall Street was a thing of the past.

The latest ultimatum placed decided emphasis on the fact that the Rules Committee was anxious to safeguard the interests of all investors against whom no suspicion could be lodged of having profited by a "leak" in connection with the President's note. It even went so far as to state that only accountants satisfactory to the brokerage houses should be permitted to inspect the reports, asked for, and that the "key" which would disclose the names of customers whose transactions were given, might be kept in the possession of brokerage houses unless the committee discovered a strong lead.

Small Fry Eliminated from Inquiry.

No reports will be demanded of sales of less than 1,000 shares of Clearing House stock, thus eliminating many thousands of small investors from the inquiry. The records which are desired are of those who bought stock as well as of those who "sold short," or dumped large quantities of stock they actually owned on the market at the time of the depression. It was explained that records of purchases were required, as they would eliminate the buyers from any suspicion of having profited by a "leak" in a depressed market.

Statements regarding the amount of margins demanded by brokers from customers in these speculative deals will not be required, as the committee has expressed itself as not interested in knowing whether brokerage firms were satisfied to accept narrow margins. These questions of ethics were not involved in the present inquiry, it was reported, and no demand will be made for an actual statement of the money involved in various deals shown by the records submitted. The committee will be satisfied to know simply the size of purchases and sales made.

Shortly after the third ultimatum was distributed to the brokers, Sherman L. Whipple, counsel, and members of the Rules Committee joined in a statement that the inquiry was to be limited solely to an effort to unearth a "leak," and that action to incorporate or otherwise regulate the Stock Exchange was not contemplated by the inquisitors.

"Who Made Profits, and Who Lost."

Here is the message sent yesterday to the brokers affiliated with the Stock Exchange by the Committee on Clearing House:

New York, Jan. 26, 1917.

To the Members of the Exchange:

An explanation of certain requests made by the Rules Committee through the Governing Committee of the Exchange, and in order to expedite responses, counsel for the Rules Committee states as follows:

1. The accounts and statements filed by brokers with the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House will be examined only by accountants satisfactory to the houses filing the accounts or approved by the Stock Exchange officials.

2. The list of customers without symbols connecting them, with accounts called for by the request will be furnished in sealed envelopes to the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House and will be opened and inspected only by a member of the Rules Committee or its counsel, and when they have served their purpose will be returned to the firm furnishing them and no copies kept, meanwhile being retained in the custody of the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House. This list should include all customers who during the period in question bought or sold any stocks, bonds, or other securities, or who during that period had an open account on the books.

3. In lieu of the trial balance as of the close of business on Dec. 9 asked for in the call, it will be sufficient to furnish the stock balances in Clearing House stocks only, both long and short, in those accounts in which the purchases and sales of Clearing House stocks during the period in question exceeded 1,000 shares in the aggregate, the accounts to be designated by symbols. The condition of the account aside from the amount of stock of which the customer was long or short need not be stated, and those stocks in which no transactions whatsoever occurred during the period in question need not be altogether omitted. The general account of the firm itself need not be given except in those cases where the firm itself, or its members, has during the period in question bought or sold for its own account or of the members thereof 1,000 or more shares of Clearing House stocks. In such case the amount of the stocks in which dealings occurred of which the firm was long or short at the close of business on Dec. 9 should be given, but otherwise no information as to the affairs of the firm itself. In the case of a member of a firm the account should be treated the same as a customers' account where transactions in Clearing House stocks are concerned.

4. If any house so desires it will be perfectly satisfactory to the committee for it to retain in its own custody the key index showing the connection between customers' names and the accounts until asked for by the committee and then submitted directly to the Rules Committee by a representative of the firm instead of through the Committee on Clearing House of the Exchange.

The Rules Committee desires it to be understood that the main purpose of the information requested is to ascertain the facts with regard to buying and selling of stocks on the Exchange during the period inquired of, who made the profits and who incurred the losses. It is hoped that in all matters of doubt the accounts will be so framed as to contribute this information in the clearest and simplest form. The results of accountants' examinations will be reported to the Rules Committee for use under the limitations that have been already stated.

GEORGE W. ELY, Secretary.

Wants to Satisfy Brokers.

When he was asked if there was any chance of further modifications in the demands, he replied:

"We must and shall find out if any public official comes under the scope of the inquiry, or whether any individuals profited as a result of a 'leak' in connection with the President's peace note. The men who made large profits are the ones we will have to look to in this regard. The ones who lost, of course, were not involved. You don't have to have a tip to lose.

"The committee would be extremely sorry if there was any publicity in connection with customers not involved in any way with a 'leak.' We want to find out the beneficiaries on a large scale, the people who profited as a class, and then find out from them where they got their information, if they had any."

Mr. Whipple will continue his conferences today with members of brokerage firms and the Stock Exchange in preparation for the reopening of the inquiry on Monday.

LAWSON IS THROUGH.

Will Leave "Leak" Inquiry to Others and Go to Oregon.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, who has figured prominently in the investigation by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives into the alleged "leak" on President Wilson's peace note, said tonight that he was leaving the "leak mess" to others, and that he intended soon to go to his Oregon ranch for a vacation.

DUBLIN GREETS IRISH FROM CANADA IN KHAKI

Duchess of Connaught's Rangers, Sons and Grandsons of Emigrants, Get Official Welcome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Duchess of Connaught's own Irish-Canadian rangers arrived in Dublin, nearly a thousand strong, and today were welcomed on behalf of the nation by the Lord Lieutenant and on behalf of the city by the Lord Mayor. They come to Ireland as to their motherland to see the places of their origin and to revive old sympathies and associations. They will carry with them from one end of the country to the other, colors worked for them by the Duchess of Connaught.

It is a remarkable circumstance that half of the battalion are Catholics, the other half being Protestants, and each half has its own Chaplain. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. O'Donoughue, is one of the best-known officers in the Canadian Army. He has already had fifteen months' service in France. The Adjutant is Captain the Hon. A. J. Shaughnessy, the only surviving son and heir of Lord Shaughnessy.

Today was the coldest day Dublin has known for many years. The weather might well have destroyed the effect of the march as a popular function, but thousands of citizens lined the streets to hail the return home of the sons and grandsons of Ireland, many of them descendants of the famine emigrants. Accompanied on the march by three bands, the Rangers made a brave, soldierly show, their workmanlike khaki relieved with one touch of color or the blue and gold pennon carried in their midst, the gift of the Duchess of Connaught. The Lord Mayor was on the steps of the Mansion House as they marched to be reviewed by the Lord Lieutenant.

In the course of the review the bands played the once rebel air, "The Wearin' of the Green." The march past, in which nearly a thousand men took part, was exceedingly well done.

The Lord Lieutenant afterward made a brief speech of cordial welcome.

INTENSE COLD WAVE GRIPS ALL EUROPE

Much Suffering in Germany Together with Delays in Food and Shell Transportation.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27.—The cold wave in Europe is growing more intense. Dispatches from Holland say that in Germany it is causing much suffering and interfering with the transportation of food and munitions. Navigation of the Rhine was stopped by ice Friday. Rivers and canals in central and eastern Germany already were ice-bound.

The weather is also severe in Holland, where the inhabitants for the first time in four years have been able to enjoy their favorite pastime, skating on the canals.

Correspondents on the British front in France say the troops are experiencing the most biting weather since the war began. The use of automobiles is rendered almost impossible, owing to the freezing of radiators and carburetors. Many cars are stranded along lonely roads. The soldiers, especially those in the trenches and on sentry posts, are suffering severely. But the general health of the army continues amazingly good.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The question of fuel has become a leading one for the moment, peace manoeuvres and the Chamber's secret debates on the Greek situation being relegated to the background by the icy temperature, which is unpleasantly reminiscent of the "année terrible."

The Journal devotes most of its front page to the question of the coal crisis and the sufferings of the poorer classes, which have already found an echo both in the Senate and the Chamber. Gustave Hervé, in La Victoire, dedicates his daily article "To the women who have to wait in line," having in a former article preached patience to Parisians, and he bids them take an example from the soldiers in the trenches. He now admits the administration to blame in many respects, and that the lines of people waiting in the biting cold to buy a few pounds of coal for their daily needs could be avoided if the municipality would requisition the vacant shops, &c., where distribution of fuel to the poor could be accomplished rapidly.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Parisians are watching the Seine anxiously for fear that it will freeze over and prevent the arrival of coal barges. For several weeks the normal coal supply of Paris has been short because floods made the passage of tugs and barges under bridges hazardous. Today, although skating is going on on the canals and at Versailles, the river still remains clear of ice.

FRANCE CUTS DOWN RESTAURANT MEALS

Nine Main Dishes from Which to Select Two—Police Inspection of the Menus.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—France tonight followed the example of England and Italy in restricting meals in restaurants. Diners in restaurants are hereafter restricted to hors d'oeuvres or soup, two other dishes, and cheese or dessert.

In regard to the two main dishes the bill of fare, instead of the sixty or seventy items usually presented, is confined to a maximum of nine. The nine consist of one egg dish, two fish, three meat, and three vegetable.

The restrictions have been drawn up in conjunction with the representatives of the provision trades and have been taken in good part by both the public and the restaurant proprietors. Public opinion generally recognizes the importance of stopping the waste in food.

The decree was printed in the official journal today, but does not go into effect until Feb. 15. It is applicable to all establishments where meals are sold to the public, including clubs, hotels, boarding houses, and canteens. Managers must submit bills of fare for luncheon to the police authorities not later than 10 o'clock in the day and for dinner not later than 5 o'clock and must hang up a copy of the regulations in a conspicuous place. The restrictions include an absolute prohibition of puddings and an order to economize flour, milk, eggs, sugar, and vegetables. Salads count as courses unless served on the same plate with meat. Albert Claveille, Under-Secretary for National Subsistence, said in regard to the decree:

LIEUT. SPENCER ON TRIAL.

Militiamen Tell of Having Been Tied to Gun Carriage Wheels.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Spencer, Second New York Field Artillery, who is charged with having ordered five men of that command lashed to gun carriage wheels, on Jan. 9 last, was placed on trial at Fort Totten yesterday morning. The court is made up of four regular and five National Guard officers. Colonel W. G. Haan, in command of Fort Totten, is President of the court.

Max Kellerman, Earl Pingree, and W. St. George, all of them privates in the regiment, and who were among the five men spreadeagled on Jan. 9, were called as witnesses, and each repeated the testimony he previously gave at Fort Totten, denying that they had refused to work. Each of them testified that he had been without food for nearly twenty-four hours when Lieutenant Spencer ordered them tied to the wheels.

NEWS PRINT CRISIS IN ENGLAND GRAVE

Government Cuts Down Publishers' Allowances to 50 Per Cent. of 1914 Quantity.

APPEAL MADE TO PREMIER

Proprietors Urge the Necessity of Big Journals for the Public in War Time.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—On the principle that misery loves company, the suffering publishers in America may draw considerable comfort from the plight of their brethren in England. If white paper conditions are bad in the United States, they are almost impossible on this side. Up to last November newspapers were permitted to use 66 per cent. of the quantity currently used by them in 1914. Publishers thought these conditions were pretty bad, but they were struggling along, doing the best they could, when the Government notified them that their paper allowance would be cut down to five-sixths of the 1916 quantity, which is equivalent to about 50 per cent. of the 1914 quantity. Recently there has been strong talk of making a still further cut to a 40 per cent. basis, as compared with 1914. The proposed drastic action led today to a visit in force to the Prime Minister, when about forty newspaper proprietors, headed by Lord Burnham of The Daily Telegraph, were received at 10 Downing Street. They made vigorous representations as to the necessity of newspapers to the public in war time and the necessity of white paper to the newspapers. They will receive the same consideration from the Government that would be accorded to any other industry.

Even if the Government consents to preserving the present status the newspapers are faced with almost intolerable conditions. The Government restrictions on paper and raw materials arise from the need of shipping tonnage for food and munitions, and they are aggravated by the growing scarcity of labor and other factors that make for high prices. Leading paper dealers tell me the market price of paper for customers today is $130 per ton, but that, as a matter of fact, a new paper starting would be unable to obtain news print at any price. I am told by newspaper managers that they are actually buying the equivalent of six cents a pound for current supplies, and that they expect the situation to get worse before it gets better.

Thanks to the reserve stocks held by some of the papers, the newspapers have not yet fully accommodated themselves to the scarcity of news print and high prices. The Times has gone from two cents to three cents, and has given notice of a probable further increase to four cents. All one-cent papers have made drastic cuts in size and are prepared to carry the condensation still further. They do not find that the cut in size has hurt them with their readers. There has been gossip of The Daily Mail's raising its price to two cents, but it is doubtful whether that will be done in face of the certainty that the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post will stay at their old price of two cents. When the war broke out there was a perpendicular drop in advertising revenue, but there has been a gradual recovery, although conditions are not yet entirely normal. The advertising outlook is encouraging, as the shops almost universally report good trade. London streets were never so crowded as at present. Visitors from the country and the Continent compete with London housewives in hunting bargains regardless of the war time.

GERMANY PLANNED TO TAKE PHILIPPINES

Dewey Quoted as Saying Admiral von Diederichs Was There to be Governor General.

Senator William Alden Smith, who addressed the annual dinner of the Michigan Society at the Hotel Astor last night, said that Admiral Dewey had told him two weeks before he died that Admiral von Diederichs, who commanded the German Fleet at Manila during the Spanish-American war, was there to take possession of the Philippine Islands in the name of Germany, which had agreed to buy them from Spain.

"Admiral Dewey told me within two weeks before he died," said Senator Smith, "that von Diederichs arrived at Manila Bay with orders to seize them and with an appointment as the first Governor General. He said he had learned that negotiations between Spain and Germany had been going on for some time, that the consent of Spain to sell had been obtained, and that the price had been fixed. You see that there were other hands in the Far Eastern situation in 1898."

After the dinner Senator Smith said that his conversation had been held with Admiral Dewey in the offices of the Naval Strategy Board in the presence of several witnesses.

FRICK BUYS FOUR BOUCHERS

Reported to Have Paid $200,000 for Paintings Representing Seasons.

Four paintings by Boucher, the French painter of joyous scenes, have been purchased by Henry C. Frick for the reported price of $200,000. They represent the four seasons: "The Charms of Spring," "Pleasures of Summer," "Joys of Autumn," and the "Amusements of Winter." They were painted for Mme. de Pompadour, the famous French beauty. Since that time they have passed through the hands of several collectors.

NEWS PRINT MAKER OPPOSES ARBITER

P. T. Dodge Against Action by the Trade Commission on Price Problem.

COMMITTEES TO BE CHOSEN

Chicago Conferees Will Name Them to Seek Relief in Coming Federal Report.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—An informal conference of a hundred or more newspaper publishers with several manufacturers of news print paper was held here today.

Those present, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Print Paper Manufacturers' Association, voted to appoint committees to meet immediately after delivery of the report on the print paper situation next week by the Federal Trade Commission. The committees are to see if knowledge gained from the report points the way to an adjustment of the problem.

The publishers agreed that the present high price of paper has placed the newspaper publishing business in a position so hazardous and menacing that a remedy must be found without delay.

The manufacturers asserted that the increased cost of production justified present prices. Many of the publishers favored an agreement by both sides to abide by any price set by the Federal Trade Commission. The seriousness of the situation was shown by the intense earnestness of those who spoke and of those who only listened. Meals were forgotten.

Among those active in the meeting were George H. Mead, P. T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company; Alex Smith, Managing Director of the Abitibi (Can.) Paper Company; E. W. Backus of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, J. A. Bothwell and F. A. Sabbattan, Canadian paper manufacturers, and E. B. Sterling, manager of the West End (N. Y.) Paper Company. The publishers included Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; Roy D. Keehn, Chicago; Frank P. Glass, Montgomery, Ala., Chairman of the Print Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; E. H. Baker, Cleveland; E. B. Stahlman, Nashville, and Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines.

The manufacturers did not have the precise figures which the publishers sought from them in support of the assertions that their prices are justified. It was said that local conditions varied so that this was impossible. Labor was hard to get, wages were from 50 to 100 per cent. higher, transportation facilities were insufficient.

Mr. Bothwell said that he had to pay $15 for pulp wood that cost $8 a year ago. He said the snow was exceptionally deep in parts of Quebec Province, that a short cut of pulp wood was being made, and that many mills would be closed by October for lack of raw material.

Mr. Mead indicated that he thought the Federal Trade Commission could solve the problem, either as the agent of the gentlemen's agreement or through obtaining additional power from Congress to enforce its findings. To this Mr. Dodge was opposed.

When the Government starts to take control of our business, the International Paper Company will turn its machinery to other uses," he asserted. He reminded those present that he and his colleagues had no power to bind other manufacturers to any course of action. He was of the opinion that the two sides could settle their differences without intervention of any third party.

Mr. Smith stirred up a little feeling by saying that in his opinion Mr. Glass's committee had not shown a spirit of full co-operation.

"You have questioned our sincerity, have you not?" he asked the publisher.

Mr. Glass, with some heat, admitted that he had thought the manufacturers' committee had sought delay.

The manufacturers, in answering questions from small publishers, said that they had no objection to co-operative buying of paper and would give the same rates as to the larger publishers.

Mr. Dodge declared that no matter what the commission or Congress might do, most of the 1917 paper already has been contracted for. He said that inquiry among publishers developed that the demand for the year was for 50,000 tons more than the visible supply.

The commission in its investigation determined the cost of production for the first six months of 1916, and closely approximated the cost for the first four months of the latter half of the year.

Mr. Lawson remarked that the publishers have confidence in the commission.

"Why not let them determine the cost right now?" he asked.

There was no response from the makers.

Mr. Sabbatan and Mr. Bothwell said that as near as they could calculate the cost in producing a ton of print paper had increased $10 in the last year.

Alexander Smith, Managing Director of the Abitibi Paper Company of Iroquois Falls, Canada, said:

"Publishers are bearing the cost of inefficiency in the business of papermaking. The chief reason for the high cost of print paper is mismanagement of the business of papermaking. This mismanagement has continued for the last twenty-five years. Capitalists will not invest in the papermaking business because they know that this inefficiency exists in the business."

Mr. Glass read a prospectus issued by a Chicago firm for the bonds of the Abitibi Paper Company, which stated that the company was making $15 a ton on paper and the probabilities were that this would be increased to $30 a ton profits. To this Mr. Smith replied:

"I would not go into any paper company that was not making at least $12 a ton. The statement that the Abitibi Company may make a profit of $30 a ton is mere conjecture."

AUTOGRAPHS BRING $14,459.

George D. Smith Pays $775 for Letter Signed by Washington.

The sale of letters to Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, Major Gen. David Hunter, and other autographs, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the session was $8,383.25. The grand total is $14,459.25.

George D. Smith paid the highest price, $775, for Catalogue No. 359, an important autograph letter, signed, of George Washington, believed to be unpublished. It is four pages folio and is dated Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1777. It bears the unusual signature: "Gen. G. Washington."

CAUCUS AGREES TO TAX PROFITS

Continued from Page 1.

original draft of the Revenue bill of last session. The full text of the bill follows:

A BILL

To provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Title I.—Special Preparedness Fund.

Section 1. That the receipts from the tax imposed by Title II. and one-third of the receipts from the tax imposed by Title III. of this act shall constitute a separate fund in the Treasury to be used only for the expenditures incurred under the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916; the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, and the act entitled "An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1916, or any other act or acts subsequent thereto making appropriations for army, navy, or fortification purposes. In addition to such receipts from the taxes imposed under Titles II. and III. of this act, there shall be credited annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, to such separate fund the sum of $175,000,000, such sum being the estimated additional revenue to be derived under the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, in excess of the revenue to be derived under then existing laws: Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may use such fund for other purposes, but such fund shall be reimbursed for any portion thereof so used.

Title II.—Excess Profits Tax.

Section 200—That when used in this title:

The term "Corporation" includes joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies;

The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia; and

The term "Taxable Year" means the twelve months ended Dec. 31, except in the case of a corporation or partnership allowed to fix its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Section 201. That, in addition to the taxes under existing laws, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation and partnership organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory, or district thereof, no matter how created or organized, excepting income derived from the business of life, fire, marine, and accident insurance, combined in one policy, issued on the weekly premium payment plan, a tax of eight per centum of the amount by which such net income exceeds the sum of (A) $5,000 and (B) eight per centum of the actual capital invested.

Every foreign corporation and partnership, including corporations and partnerships of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, shall pay for each taxable year a like tax upon the amount by which its net income received from all sources within the United States exceeds the sum of (A) $5,000 and (B) eight per centum of the actual capital invested and used or employed in the business in the United States, and (B) that proportion of $5,000 which the entire actual capital invested and used or employed in the business in the United States bears to the entire actual capital invested; and in case no such capital is used or employed in the business in the United States the tax shall be computed upon that portion of such net income which is in excess of the sum of (A) eight per centum of that proportion of the entire actual capital invested and used or employed in the business in which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income and (B) that proportion of $5,000 which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Section 202. That for the purpose of this title, actual capital invested means (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value at the time of payment of assets other than cash paid in, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, but does not include money or other property borrowed by the corporation or partnership.

Section 203—That the tax herein imposed upon corporations and partnerships shall be computed upon the basis of the net income shown by their income tax returns under Title I. of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, or under this title, and shall be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the income tax due under Title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Provided, That for the purpose of this title a partnership shall have the same privilege with reference to fixing its fiscal years as is accorded corporations under Section 13 (A) of Title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916.

And provided, further, That where a corporation or partnership makes return prior to March 1, 1918, covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein any income received during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1916, the tax herein imposed shall be that proportion of the tax based upon such full fiscal year which the time from Jan. 1, 1917, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year.

Section 204—That corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of Section 11 of Title I. of the act, approved Sept. 8, 1916, and partnerships carrying on or doing the same business as those exempt from the provisions of this title and the tax imposed by this title shall not attach to incomes of partnerships derived from agriculture or from personal services.

Section 205—That every corporation having a net income of $5,000 or more for the taxable year making a return under Title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, shall, for the purposes of this title, include in such return a detailed statement of the actual capital invested.

Every partnership having a net income of $5,000 or more for the taxable year shall render a correct return of the income of the partnership for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the actual capital invested and the gross income for such year and the deductions hereinafter allowed. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner and form as is prescribed for income tax returns under Title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916. In computing net income of a partnership for the purposes of this title there shall be allowed like deductions as are allowed to individuals in Sections 5 (A) and 6 (A) of such act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Section 206. That all administrative special and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection, and refund of internal revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of Title I. of such act of September 8, 1916, relating to returns and payment of taxes therein imposed, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax required by this title.

Sec. 207. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all the necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation or partnership subject to the provisions of this title to furnish him with such facts, data, and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax provided for in this title.

Title III.—Estate Tax.

Sec. 300. That Section 201, Title II. of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 201. That a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the value of the net estate, to be determined as provided in Section 202, is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States.

One and one-half per centum of the amount of such net estate not in excess of $50,000;

Three per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

Four and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

Six per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

Seven and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

Nine per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

Ten and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

Twelve per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000.

Thirteen and one-half per centum of the amount by which such estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000, and

Fifteen per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $5,000,000.

That the tax on the transfer of the net estate of a decedent dying between Sept. 8, 1916, and the passage of this act shall be computed at the rates originally prescribed in the act approved Sept. 8, 1916

Title Four—Miscellaneous.

Sec. 400.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time such sums as in his judgment may be required to meet public expenditures on account of the Mexican situation, the construction of the armor plate plant, the construction of the Alaskan Railway, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies, or to reimburse the Treasury for such expenditures and to prepare and issue therefor bonds of the United States not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000,000. In such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest payable quarterly at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum; and such bonds shall be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and both principal and interest shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and shall not be receivable by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the issue of circulating notes to national banks:

Provided that such bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at less than par under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; pay the expenses of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same;

And provided further that, in addition to such issue of bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury may prepare and issue for the purposes specified in this section any portion of the bonds of the United States now available for issue under authority of Section 39 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909;

Provided, further, that the issue of bonds under authority of this act, and any Panama Canal bonds hereafter issued under authority of Section 39 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form and in such denominations as he may prescribe, and each certificate so issued shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at any time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe:

"Provided, that the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $300,000,000, and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act."

Returns of Dividends.

Section 402.—That Title I of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, be amended by adding to Part 3 a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 26.—Every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company subject to the tax herein imposed, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, whether made in cash or its equivalent, or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

OF INTEREST TO MILLIONAIRES

How the Inheritance Tax Works Out—The Billionaire's Estate Must Pay $130,000,000.

The Federal inheritance tax, provided for in the new Revenue bill, works out as follows:

First $50,000, 1¼ per cent.	$750
Next $100,000, 2 per cent.	3,000
Next $100,000, 3 per cent.	4,500
Next $200,000, 6 per cent.	12,000
Next $350,000, 7½ per cent.	41,250
Second $1,000,000, 9 per cent.	90,000
Third $1,000,000, 10½ per cent.	105,000
Fourth $1,000,000, 12 per cent.	120,000
Fifth $1,000,000, 13½ per cent.	135,000
Total tax on a $5,000,000 estate.	$511,500

The tax on amounts in excess of $5,000,000 is 15 per cent. On this basis the tax on large estates will be as follows:

Net Value of Estates.	Tax.
$10,000,000	$1,261,500
25,000,000	3,511,500
50,000,000	7,265,500
100,000,000	14,761,500
500,000,000	74,761,500
1,000,000,000	149,761,500

Should John D. Rockefeller leave as a net estate the billion he has been credited with, it will be seen that his heirs will be taxed nearly $150,000,000. Should his net estate be of only half that value the tax gatherer will still reap a neat harvest. Tidy sums will be collected from the estates of the ordinary run of men worth merely $50,000, to $100,000,000.

Of course State inheritance taxes will have to be added to the figures given above.

JEWELS OF CHINA'S RULERS BRING $3,675

Ornaments of the Ch'ing Dynasty Sold in the Yamanaka Oriental Collection.

Oriental treasures from the Yamanaka collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon sold for $77,385 for 194 numbers. Crown jewels of the Emperor and Empress of China, with forests of little trees blossoming in semi-precious stones, were features of the sale. The new sales gallery was crowded. Many of the most prominent people in the city were present. The crown jewels were not as gorgeous as was expected when they were announced, chiefly the yellow 22 karat Chinese gold and pearls, and the prices were comparatively low.

The Empress's crown ornament brought the highest price among these, $851, going to Gerner, agent. It had a crown-shaped base surmounted by two phoenixes, emblem of the Empress, one above the other, surmounted with an inverted pear-shaped finial of gray mother of pearl. The prices for the other crown ornaments ranged from $425 to $550 each, and all seven were bought by men. They brought a total of $3,675. All were possessions of the Ch'ing dynasty, and were purchased at the sale of the Manchu treasures in Peking in the Spring of 1916.

Parish Watson paid the highest price for an individual article, a Ming decorated jardinière, with brilliant emerald exterior and cloisonné in relief, going to him for $1,800. A similar jardinière of the same period with decoration in high relief of galloping horses and flying birds, went to him for $1,300, and he paid $1,100 for an apple-green, bottle-shaped vase of the K'ang-hsi period.

William A. Rogers, Niagara Falls, N.Y. Simon Lork, Arch. John Tonesly, Eng.

"Turner for Concrete"

Two years ago Turner said "483 concrete contracts without a penalty for failure to deliver on time."

Today it's 602 contracts *and still no penalty.*

TURNER Construction Co

Brentano's NEW YORK 5th Ave at 27th St
Booksellers to the World
All Books All Languages

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Of Unusual Importance Today
Men's Shirts at $1.50

¶ A collection of high-grade shirts in which is represented the newest and most exclusive shirtings from the looms of Europe and America. A finer assortment of patterns and weaves has not been seen for some time.

¶ Each garment is tailored in a way which reflects skill of an unusual degree, and in soft-cuff, stiff-cuff and pleated front models the diversity of cloths and patterns is remarkably inclusive.

Some of the Weaves:

Russian Cords, Ruggle Weaves, Japanese Crepes, Silk Striped Madrale Madras, Imported and Domestic Madras

An Important Special

Sale of Men's Silk Cravats at 85c, 69c, 39c

¶ The most beautiful collection of silk neckwear it has ever been our privilege to present at these prices. They are not scarfs made especially for sale purposes, but a special purchase of high-grade cravats, made by a manufacturer who specializes in neckwear of the better kind.

¶ Well represented at each price will be found Paisley effects, Regimental and club stripes, Brochet figure designs, and all-over patterns, in almost every color and combination. *Main Floor.*

John David Scarfs 35 Cents Each 3 for $1

65c, 55c Scarfs.....35c
$1 Scarfs.....65c
$2, $1.50 Scarfs....95c
$3.50, $3, $2.50...$1.45

All are fine-quality silks in those out-of-the-rut patterns that you expect here.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

A Stein-Bloch Suit or Overcoat, $18.75

$25 Suits & O'coats $18.75
$30 Suits & O'coats $24.75
$35 Suits & O'coats $28.75

These are of the world-known Stein-Bloch standard to praise which would be as idle as calling New York "some town."

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Helpful Books on AUCTION BRIDGE

Bridge players who wish to know more about this fascinating game—Auction enthusiasts who feel the need of expert advice—all may profit by the proper combination of reading and practice. Many expert Auction players have made this possible through their printed messages and guidance in the books listed.

Modern Auction Bridge—1917 edition with laws of Duplicate Auction—*H. P. Clarke*	54c
Auction Declarations, including Laws of 1917—*Milton C. Work*	89c
Auction Tactics—by *B. McCambell*	$1.08
Expert Auction—*E. V. Shepard*	$1.12
Neglected Points of Auction Bridge—*C. Ehlerman, Jr.*	44c
Auction Bridge in Ten Lessons—*Montgomery*	$1.08
Foster's Auction Bridge for All—*E. F. Foster*	89c
The Complete Auction Player—*Florence Irwin*	$1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

MORE THAN MILLION FOR BENDHEIM HEIRS

Will of Metropolitan Tobacco Co. Vice President Gives Entire Estate to Relatives.

SISTER CHIEF BENEFICIARY

Many Trust Funds Created to Provide Incomes Before Residuary Estate Is Divided.

The will of Henry Bendheim of 42 West Eighty-ninth Street, Vice President of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, who died on Jan. 17, was filed yesterday. It divides among a number of relatives his entire estate, which is worth considerably more than $1,000,000, although the exact value is not given.

Betty Bendheim, his sister, of Frankfort, Germany, receives the income from $200,000 and one-fourth of the residuary estate. Berthold Bendheim, a brother, of 771 West End Avenue, receives $150,000 and one-fourth of the residuary estate. Nellie Warner of 524 Richmond Avenue, Buffalo, receives $75,000 and one-fourth of the residuary estate. Adolph D. Bendheim of 42 West Eighty-ninth Street receives one-fourth of the estate and shares in the Metropolitan Tobacco Company. Arthur M. Eisig of Croton-on-Hudson receives $10,000 and shares in the tobacco company.

Others are remembered as follows: Alfred Bendheim, the income of a trust fund of $50,000 and a contingent interest in $200,000; David R. Bendheim, tobacco shares and an income from a trust fund of $50,000, and a contingent income from a trust fund of $200,000 and from another of $50,000; Leo Bendheim, $50,000 and tobacco shares, the income from two $50,000 trust funds, and a contingent interest in $200,000; Max Bendheim receives the same as that given to Leo; Kate Eisig of Croton-on-Hudson, income from $50,000; Ethel Israel, $50,000 outright; Albert Israel, $10,000; Bessie Israel, $5,000; Eugene Warner, $10,000.

NO PLACE TO BE ILL.

Small Apartments Lead to Overcrowding of Hospitals.

New York hospitals are overcrowded, it was explained yesterday by several physicians and superintendents of the leading institutions, because the method of living has been so radically changed within recent years. The average apartment is not a convenient place for sickness either for the patient or the other occupants.

"The demand for private rooms in hospitals has been steadily increasing for several years," said Charles B. Grimshaw, Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday. "All of our private rooms have been full for several weeks, and since the first of the year there has been scarcely a day that we have not been obliged to turn patients away. As it is, we have a waiting list all the time.

"This increasing demand is not due solely to the fact that at certain periods there may be temporary epidemics, as has been the case this Winter with the grip and other bronchial troubles. It is primarily due to the fact that New Yorkers have given up their private homes for small apartments. In the small apartment rooms a sick person cannot have the attention, the air, or the privacy of a house, and hundreds of persons who are not critically ill and who under former conditions could be well cared for in a private house, now go to the hospital. We need rooms at from $2.50 to $3.50 a day. I believe that if a proper hospital building were erected with from 100 to 150 rooms averaging $3 a day each it would be self-supporting at once."

House Passes the Rivers Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The annual Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, carrying $38,000,000, including more than $10,000,000 for new projects, was passed by the House today by a vote of 221 to 181. It now goes to the Senate.

Both Mme. Maria Barrientos, Soprano, and M. Eugen Ysaye, Violinist, who appeared yesterday at the Biltmore Musicale, use the Chickering Piano

M. Ysaye writes as follows of the

Chickering

"It is a pleasure to speak of the lovely tone of the Chickering Piano, which with its round, rich pliable quality blends with that of my violin to perfection. An art and a craft brought to such a superlative degree as that in the creation of Chickering Pianos reflects credit upon the ambitions of Americans.

To the Chickering Piano, internationally known, I extend my congratulations."—*Eugen Ysaye.*

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
Lord & Taylor Store
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Try sipping with your meals a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and helps to relieve stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit and other first-class grocers, under the proprietors' money-back guarantee.—Advt.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., BETWEEN 30TH & 31ST STREETS

FREE—Blue GOLD OR 2¢ GREEN STAMPS WITH PURCHASES

Wholesale Prices Are Soaring—Yet Here's a Sale of

Men's Woolen Underwear

Grades Made to Sell at 98c to $1.95 a Garment —Sale Today **79c**

Even at regular prices good underwear of this class is scarce—very scarce; not alone is labor high and difficult to obtain, but as well, woolen fabrics themselves.

The garments which we place on sale today are classified by their makers as "seconds," but this simply means that here and there a "broken" thread has made its appearance, and has been mended.

There is positively nothing in the little "hurts" to affect the wear in the slightest degree.

All this underwear comes in medium or heavy weights, and the qualities are such as we usually carry in our stocks at 98c to $1.95.

There are just about 3,600 garments in the collection from which you may take your choice today at 79c.

550 Men's Fine Cotton Union Suits 79c
Of First Quality, to Clear, Extra Special, at

Rousing Sales of Clothing
For Men and Youths
Planned For Today

$16.75 to $25 Suits at $14.95.
$10 to $35 Overcoats at $7.95, $12.95 & $20.

Double 2¢ Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single 2¢ Stamps Afternoons
Single Blue Gold Stamps ALL DAY

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered March 1st

The Midwinter Clearance
Men's Fur Lined Coats

Now in Progress

The Coats in this Sale are exclusively from regular Lord & Taylor stock. The shells are of finest Broadcloths, imported Burberrys and handsomely patterned tweeds, tailored and finished to a degree of elegance in keeping with the Furs that line them.

The linings are Natural Mink, Mink Marmot, Japanese Mink, Black Muskrat, Northern Muskrat, Blended Muskrat and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat). The Collars are Otter, Mink, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) and Persian Lamb.

Formerly $75.00 and $85.00 ..... $65.00
Formerly $100.00 ..... $79.50
Formerly $100.00 and $115.00 ... $89.50
Formerly $150.00 and $165.00 ... $125.00
Formerly $185.00 to $225.00 .... $175.00

The sizes are incomplete

Continuation of the January Sale
Men's Winter Suits

$25.00 to $30.00 Suits..... $21.00 $35.00 to $40.00 Suits..... $26.00

No Charge for Alterations

Fourth Floor.

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Notice how many *more* of your friends are smoking Murad every day?

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Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

SPECIAL TODAY, SATURDAY

Advance Spring Sale of
Men's Fine Grade Silk Shirts

A large and most varied assortment of the newest and best grades of our own Silk Shirtings, made up in strictly custom manner. Extra heavy broadcloth silks, heavy satin stripes, and the popular Crepe de Chines, with conservative and bold stripes. *Values $6.50, $7.50, $8.00.* 5.85 3 for $17.00

Other Negligee Shirt Values

Men's Laundered Cuff Shirts—An unusually fine selection of neat stripes on clear white grounds. Woven and printed stripes of Madras. *Value $1.50* 1.20 3 for $3.50

Men's Soft Cuff Shirts—The new mercerized and fancy woven shirtings. Styles that are good for present or Spring wear. *Values $1.50, $1.75, $2.00* 1.20 3 for $3.50

An Extraordinary Sale of
Men's Silk Neckwear at Popular Prices
All Extra Large Folded Four-in-Hands.

50 doz. plain colored repp silks, purchased by us at old prices. 50 doz. newest stripes on rich dark grounds—rare values.

25 doz. two-tone changeable 60c colorings; excellent qualities.
3 for $1.65

Men's Winter Underwear

Cartwright & Warner's medium weight white merino, just received. Short or long sleeve shirts. Regular and stout drawers. *Same price for past 5 years.* Per Garment 3.25

White Merino Underwear—Good weight and quality. Full size assortments with a few exceptions. Domestic make. *Real Value $1.65.* Per Garment 1.10

Bath Robes for Men

Men's Bath Robes for travel or home wear in Terry Cloth, Ratine, Madras and Silk and Cotton, washable. *Were $5.00 to $7.50.* Each 3.75

Men's Night Shirts of finest Berkeley Cambric; made with V neck on large roomy patterns; all sizes. *Value $2.00.* Each 1.50

EAT AND GROW THIN
By VANCE THOMPSON
Satisfying menus that will take off weight without starving you. Tells what you can eat, not what you can't. Thousands are following these rules. Safe. Practical. Effective. $1.00 net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores. E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

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Binder to preserve the splendid rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

In 1916 The New York Times published 1,179,453 lines of Real Estate and Building Material advertising, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

The more than one-third of a million readers of The Times include a greater number of possible tenants or owners of high class residence and business property, and more possible purchasers of building material, than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

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Purity

Seatag Oysters are fat
—not "fattened"; juicy
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From exclusive Seatag beds, miles off Cape Charles, Va.

Flavor

Restful and vigorous, with the snap, the tang, the salty-sweet savor of the open ocean. At better Hotels and Clubs everywhere. The Blue Tag is a pedigree—guarantees better oysters—makes you sure.

INDICT BRECKINRIDGE AS SWANN REPLIES

Grand Jurors Charge District Attorney's Accuser with Bribery in Strike Scandal.

WHITMAN DEFERS ACTION

Governor Fixes Wednesday for Argument, and Probably Will Name a Commissioner to Hear Testimony

District Attorney Swann's reply to the charges of the City Club demanding his removal from office was filed with Governor Whitman in Albany yesterday. It was made public here also, and at the same time the Grand Jury filed an indictment for bribery against Lucian S. Breckinridge, who, with ex-Judge James A. Delehanty, had made the original charges on which the City Club based its complaint against Mr. Swann.

Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree carried Mr. Swann's reply to the Governor, and, at his request, Mr. Whitman fixed next Wednesday for the presentation of arguments on a motion to dismiss the charges should Mr. Swann decide to make this move.

The District Attorney's formal defense to the charges of misconduct in office was an elaboration of the statements he has issued here in his own behalf, and asserted again that, in procuring the dismissal of bail in the cases of indicted labor union leaders, he had not fulfilled a political debt, but had exercised proper discretion in failing to press to trial cases in which the character of his witnesses was so bad as to satisfy him of the unlikelihood of conviction.

It was regarded as certain in Albany last night, according to THE TIMES correspondent, that the Governor would name a commissioner to hear testimony on the charges, and the name of George L. Ingraham, ex-Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, a Democrat and an intimate friend of the Governor, was mentioned in this connection.

The indictment against Mr. Breckenridge was found several days ago, but was not filed. A bench warrant was issued yesterday but before it could be served Mr. Breckinridge presented himself before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. He was accompanied by Martin W. Littleton, his attorney, and gave the $2,500 bail fixed by the court.

The indictment recites the charge already made by Mr. Swann, that while Breckinridge was a special Assistant District Attorney charged with investigating and prosecuting crimes related to labor troubles, he took on Feb. 3 last $500 from agents of the Division Street Cloak and Suit Protective Association, "unlawfully and feloniously" promising that whenever any one should be charged with an offense against any person directly or indirectly connected with the association he "would procure and assist in procuring evidence against them and would prosecute the persons so charged and would do so more vigorously than he otherwise would have done" and "would use the official position occupied by him to secure more adequate police protection for the aid of the association and its agents named."

Two other counts allege the same set of circumstances and each charges a misdemeanor under a separate section of the Penal Code.

In addition to a general denial, Mr. Swann's reply to the Governor pointed out that the indictments in controversy had been found months before he took office, and asserted that Mr. Breckinridge had had ample opportunity to try the cases before Mr. Swann entered office. The District Attorney attacked Max Sulkens, whom he charged with having operated a pseudo labor union for the purpose of destroying the real unions in the interest of sweat shop proprietors, saying Sulkess had run a "school of perjury," had been an accelerator of much of the disorder of which he made complaint, and had acted as assistant to Breckinridge in furnishing evidence.

Mr. Swann told of cases "recommended out" by his predecessors and included a letter from Judge Crain of General Sessions, asserting the Judge's belief in the good faith of Mr. Swann in recommending the discharge of "certain defendants."

The additional charge of the City Club that he had "tried to intimidate and coerce Breckinridge," the District Attorney characterizes as most vague, and held himself justified in having given the circumstances of Breckinridge's alleged misconduct to the newspapers since, he said, Breckinridge himself had started the newspaper controversy.

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There is no better investment on the market than our First Mortgage Participation Certificates.

They are parts of guaranteed first mortgages, pay 4½%, exempt from personal tax in this State, and you can invest the exact amount you have.

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Jaunty in Charge

By Mrs. George Wemyss.

A quaint and whimsical Tale.

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Small groups of remaining Winter Apparel *—at very low prices—*in many instances there are but one or two styles of a size or kind—and some are slightly crushed or soiled from being shown *but many are the greatest values of the season.*

$95 to $175 DAY and EVENING GOWNS—$65 & $85

DANCE FROCKS—A small group of odds and ends from depleted lines—somewhat soiled from showing—Original prices were $25 more than double the closing price, of

$125 to $225 FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS—$65 & $95

$75 to $145 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—$38 & $58

$95 to $165 FUR-TRIMMED COATS—$55 & $75

$12 to $18 DAINTY BLOUSES—to close, at—$7

Fur Coats—Sets and Separate Pieces

AT HALF—NEARLY HALF—AND LESS THAN HALF

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

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The Lansdowne

$2.74

The advance notes of the coming season are shown in the new soft hat models.

The derby models include several blocks, some with a touch of conservatism, others with a more snappy appearance.

The Lansdowne is made exclusively for Macy's according to specifications which call for dependable material, good workmanship and correct style.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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BY
Katherine Mayo
with an Introduction by
Theodore Roosevelt
Fully Illustrated

The vivid narrative of that remarkable organization, the Pennsylvania State Police, rivaling in interest the most stirring fiction, yet historically accurate

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Enter the Black Hussars
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The Philadelphia Car Strike
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$1.50 net. (Post. $1.54 net.)

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Funny from stem to stern

is Mr. Carstair's yachting trip and all its appalling consequences. If you want to read a book that is really Pickwickian, get

THE CASTAWAYS

a novel by W. W. Jacobs

$1.35 net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

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Broadway at 34th St.

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We shall present today, three new Spring models in

Women's Silk Afternoon Dresses at $22.50

Each a reproduction of a high priced imported creation. Two models are in Crepe de Chine, one having two-tier plaited skirt, and embroidered waist, while the other has V neck waist and embroidered pockets on skirt. The third model is in Georgette crepe combined with crepe de Chine. In the following shades:

Beige, Silver Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Burgundy, Wisteria, Navy or Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Also—Spring Model Serge Dresses for Women at $15

A delightful straight line box-plaited model, made of excellent quality serge, trimmed with bone buttons. To be had in Navy or Black. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor*

Important Offerings for Misses Today

Fur-Trimmed Coats at $25

$25

New Bolivia cloth coats, in fitted back and belted-front models, with full flare to hem. Collar and cuffs are of Near Seal (dyed Coney). Other models may be had in Velour or English mixtures, trimmed with kit coney or badger fur. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Also — Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats at $35

Reproductions of high-priced imported models, in full ripple effects. Made of Imported Wool Velour with large collar, cuffs and band of Lapin fur. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined.

Gold, Chartreuse, Ruby, Reseda, Plum, and Navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Dresses,

in the new Spring Styles,

$18.50 to $29.50

$18.50

A remarkable collection of the most charming models created for Spring, reflecting the very latest style notes shown in dresses recently received from foremost Paris shops.

Represented are Moyen-Age and straight line models, made of Taffeta, Crepe Meteor and Georgette Crepe, embellished with gold thread embroidery, silk or soutache braid.

Colors: French Blue, Beige, Rose, Reseda, Tan and Navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Junior and Young Women's Graduation Dresses, $12.95 to $35

The very newest models, cut along youthful lines, showing many charming style innovations. Made of Georgette Crepe, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, and Net, trimmed with beads or ribbon. *Second Floor*

$1

On the Third Floor Today

Pink Batiste Nightgowns $1

Sleeveless, Empire model, beautifully hemstitched and finished in front with kindergarten stitch and ribbon bow. Exceptional value.

We have arranged for today a special offering of

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats at $16.50

Advance Spring models, in belted effects and smart "trench" designs, showing novel pockets and collars. Yoke and sleeves lined with satin. To be had in various grey and brown tones, in all sizes.

Also—An Important Offering of

Women's Rubberized Raincoats at $5

New and very attractive belted models, showing novel pockets. Made of Bombazine or Cantonette, in Navy, Black, or Tan. Guaranteed waterproof.

Women's Winter Coats Reduced for Immediate Clearance

Mostly fur-trimmed models, lined and warmly interlined. Made of Baffin Seal, Salt's Sealette or Esquimette Plush, Silk Velour, Arcadian Lamb, Wool Velour or Broadcloth.

Coats.....formerly $22.50 to $27.50....$16.00
Coats.....formerly $39.50 to $45.00....$22.50
Coats.....formerly $49.50 to $55.00....$35.00
Coats.....formerly $59.50 to $75.00....$45.00

We have also arranged for today a Sale of

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts at $5 and $6.95

Advance Spring models, developed in Velour Checks and Plaids, Serges, Poplins, and Broadcloths, showing every new feature embodied in models now being shown in foremost Paris shops. *Fourth Floor.*

A Remarkable Offering for Today

Solid Gold Japanese Signet Rings, $8.50

An appropriate graduation gift, most remarkably priced. Set with genuine diamond. To be had in rose or green gold finish. *Main Floor*

Today—An Important Offering of

New Spring Suits for Women at $29.50

$29.50

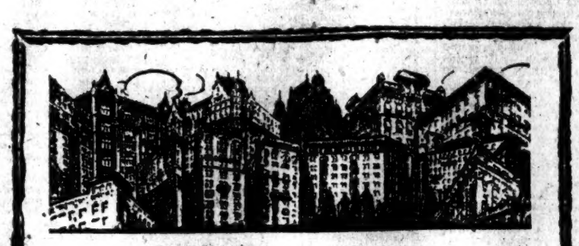
These suits are for immediate wear, and are fashioned of the newest and most wanted materials. The selection comprises braid bound, belted, semi-belted, sport, and dressy afternoon models.

Tight-fitting sleeves, with strap of self material, embroidered pockets, and detachable collars of silk are some of the new features shown in these charming creations.

Women's Winter Suits Reduced to $26.50

Former Prices $39.50 to $59

Dressy, tailored and sport models, fashioned of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, Velveteen, Oxford Mixtures, and Velour Checks.



Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

February Sale of FURNITURE

Presents

"Blue Print" Furniture for "New" New York

A New Idea in Furniture Selling—Plus "Initiative"

Just what the "Blue Print" idea is will be told in GIMBELS announcement in Sunday papers, to-morrow, and it will be of sufficient interest to warrant your making sure to see it.

REVIEW DAYS Begin To-Day

and Continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Actual Sale Begins Thursday, February 1st

GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

MEN'S and Young MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS Much Lowered for Clearance

Men's & Young Men's $30 Winter Overcoats, $18.50

Chesterfield model, full satin lined. With or without velvet collar. Oxford grey, plain black or Cambridge grey. All sizes 33 to 50.

Also at $18.50, form-fitted model, double breasted model or pinch-back models, ¼ silk lined, for young men. Sizes 34 to 40.

Any Man's $30 or $35 Winter Suit, $23.

The Suits are this season's latest models; coloring, the very latest. Lots of plain blue serges and dark mixtures. In pinch-back models, plain sack suits and double breasted pinch-back suits. Not bought for a sale; our own stock. Sizes 33 to 44. Stouts included.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section, Fourth Floor

Men's $35 Winter Overcoats & Ulsters, $23.50

The Overcoats are full and ¼ satin lined. Oxford grey, Cambridge grey, plain black, and a few fancy patterns. 34 to 44.

Men's $50 Winter Overcoats & Ulsters, $37.50

The Ulsters are all of foreign make and foreign materials. The famous Great Coat, 38 to 44.

The Dressy Winter Overcoat, with velvet collar, full silk lined. Models: Chesterfield, Double-Breasted, Button Thru, Semi-Ulsters. Some ¼ silk lined in this group. But every coat a masterpiece. Sizes 33 to 44.

TUXEDO AND QUAKER CITY PLAYERS IN RACQUETS FINAL

TWO PAIRS SURVIVE IN RACQUETS FRAY

Mortimer and Pell to Meet Wear and Brooke in Final for National Title.

Spirited competition marked the play in the semi-final round of the national racquets doubles tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday. When the final round is contested today Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell, representing the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club, will test their strength against the runners-up for the national title a year ago in Boston, J. W. Wear and George H. Brooke of Philadelphia. Mortimer and Pell advanced in the play yesterday by defeating the Boston team of Percy D. Haughton and J. W. Cutler in a thrilling six-game encounter with the score 15—7, 15—7, 17—14, 7—15, 14—17, 15—7. The final round bracket went to Brooke and Wear when they defeated the Chicago team of A. Stillwell and G. A. Thorne in straight games, 17—14, 15—13, 15—2, 15—9.

The match between Mortimer and Pell and Haughton and Cutler was one of the best that the tournament has brought forth. In the early stages it seemed as if the Bostonians would certainly be vanquished by Pell and Mortimer, one time holders of the racquets doubles championship, without providing serious opposition. Cutler was particularly erratic in the early games, and Haughton could not make up for the weakness in stroking of his partner. This enabled Mortimer and Pell, who at all times played a hard, often brilliant game, to run off to a three game lead.

Unexpected strength, however, developed in the Haughton-Cutler team when the fourth game got under way. Cutler had shown signs of recovering from the slump in his play while the third game was in progress, and in the fourth, he set a standard that was a surprise to the opponents and to the spectators. Cutler never did play a speedy game, but his placing during the fourth and fifth games was marvelously accurate, and time and again he drove the ball to the corners so that a return was impossible. This was especially true on service, some of his shots nicking right into the back corners. Twice in succession he served seven aces in the fifth game. With Cutler's game displaying such a marked improvement, and with Haughton still driving with force and skill, Pell and Mortimer found themselves unable to cope successfully for time with the situation. The Boston pair took the fourth game at 15—7, but in the next Pell and Mortimer struggled fiercely to end the match. They did gain an early lead and were almost within sight of victory when another rally was staged by Haughton and Cutler. They set the game and then proceeded to override their opponents, and secured the contest at 17—15. In this game both Mortimer and Pell made some beautiful shots and their steadiness enabled them to gain the victory.

Brooke and Wear did not meet with strong opposition from the Chicago pair, Stillwell and Thorne. The first two games were well contested, but Brooke and Wear always had the reserve power necessary to gain the victory. The last two games of the four found the Chicagoans' opposition melting and the Philadelphians had an easy time. They took the third game by the one-sided score of 15—2 and gained the fourth at 15—9.

The summaries:

Mortimer and Pell vs. Cutler and Haughton.

FIRST GAME.

Haughton and Cutler	4	1	0	1	3—	7
Mortimer and Pell	3	2	6	2	1—	15

SECOND GAME.

Haughton and Cutler	0	1	0	0	4	2— 7
Mortimer and Pell	1	2	2	2	1	3 1—15

THIRD GAME.

Haughton and Cutler	0	7	3	0	1	0— 11
Mortimer and Pell	4	1	3	5	1	3— 17

FOURTH GAME.

Haughton and Cutler	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1— 15
Mortimer and Pell	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0— 7

FIFTH GAME.

Haughton and Cutler	0	4	2	1	0	1	4	1	0	4— 17
Mortimer and Pell	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0— 14

SIXTH GAME.

Haughton and Cutler	1	4	1	1	— 7
Mortimer and Pell	4	0	2	0	— 15

Brooke and Wear vs. Stillwell and Thorne.

FIRST GAME.

Brooke and Wear	4	2	3	2	6—	17
Thorne and Stillwell	1	3	2	3	2 7	—14

SECOND GAME.

Brooke and Wear	4	2	3	1	2	3	5— 18
Thorne and Stillwell	1	4	3	2	3	0	—13

THIRD GAME.

Brooke and Wear	0	8	7	—	15
Thorne and Stillwell	1	1	—	—	2

FOURTH GAME.

Brooke and Wear	3	3	1	0	1	3	0	2— 15
Thorne and Stillwell	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5— 9

SQUASH FINAL TODAY.

Van Gerbig and Beard Will Meet In Concluding Handicap Event.

The final round of the handicap squash tennis tournament at the Squash Club was reached as a result of the play yesterday. The two who will meet in the final round this afternoon are D. van Gerbig and W. M. Beard. Van Gerbig made his advance by defeating L. S. Klein by 15—12, 12—15, 15—10. The victor played with plus eight aces, while his opponent played at plus one hand and five aces. Beard defeated two opponents. Playing from plus two hands and nine aces, he vanquished J. K. Knapp, who had the same handicap by 15—11, 17—15. He also defeated W. M. Flook, who had plus two hands and nine aces, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11.

FULTON TO FIGHT WEINERT.

Browne Arranges Match for Feb. 12 at the Garden.

Grant Hugh Browne, manager of Madison Square Garden, last night matched Charles Weinert and Fred Fulton, heavyweights, to fight at the Garden on Feb. 12. Harry Pollek, manager for Weinert, and Frank Force, manager for Fulton, conferred with Mr. Browne in his apartments at the Hotel McAlpin and signed articles.

The first step toward securing a license to conduct boxing bouts in the Garden was taken by the new owners yesterday when Browne appeared with his attorney at the offices of the State Athletic Commission and made formal application for a license. Browne's application was not definitely acted upon, for the organization which proposes holding bouts in the Garden has yet to be incorporated. This matter is already under way and papers have been sent to Albany.

It is expected that the incorporating documents will be received by Browne next Wednesday and the matter of a license will then be attended to. The name under which the present owners will organize will either be the Tower Reality Company or the Madison Square Garden Corporation, and it will be in this name that the license permitting boxing bouts will be made out. The names of the owners will appear in the application for a license.

A. I. Rudolph, father-manager of Al McCoy, generally recognized as middleweight championship title holder, was in conference with Grant Hugh Browne yesterday for the purpose of arranging a match with Les Darcy. No agreement was reached. Promoter Browne then proceeded to get into communication with George Chip, the New Castle, Penn., middleweight, and attempt to talk over terms with the latter some time today. Battling Levinsky is the next choice of Browne for a bout with Darcy in the event that he is unable to come to terms with Chip or McCoy. Arrangements for a Darcy-Chip bout give the Australian a percentage of the motion-picture returns in addition to a purse of $25,000.

It developed yesterday that Tex Rickard, the Western promoter, has started negotiations for a site on which to build an arena at 152d and 138d Streets and Riverside Drive. Rickard yesterday visited the real estate manager of the Consolidated Coal Company, owners of the property, to get an idea of the company's attitude in the matter, but nothing definite materialized.

TALEBEARER SCORES UPSET.

Wins After Having Been Last in Previous Start at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Jefferson Livingston's Matin and W. C. Semple's Luke Mae were the only winning favorites at the race meeting here today. The former captured the third race, which was for three-year-olds at five and a half furlongs. The most startling reversal of form of the meeting occurred in the fourth race, which was won by J. M. Booker's Talebearer. In a previous start Talebearer ran last, and his owner and trainer, G. Hennessy, both were called in the judges' stand after the race to explain his performance. They declared that the horse had been stopped on in his last race.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; three furlongs. Time—39 1-5.

Anna J., A. A. Reilly's ch. f., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Colt-Madding Mary, 9 to 2, 2 to 5, and 3 to 5. (Crump) 1
Ornery, W. D. Bernhardt's b. f., 2, 114, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5. (Buxton) 2
Bracelet, J. O. Talbot's ch. f., 2, 114, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2. (F. Robinson) 3

Vanessa Welles, Thinker, and Water Wave also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

Hasty Cord, G. R. Chancellor's b. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Hastings-Nordica, thumbria, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3. (Crump) 1
Mico Girl, D. W. Scott's b. f., 3, 100, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3. (F. Murphy) 2
Rhymer, G. Knebelkamp's ch. c., 3, 104, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 4. (Lyke) 3

Walter Duncan, Palapeco, and Sir Haste also ran. Dan and Peachie scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:14.

Matin, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Broomstick-Rose of Dawn, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (F. Robinson) 1
Blue Bannock, C. T. Worthington's b. c., 3, 110, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5. (Morrison) 2
Peresus, Mrs. G. H. Abbott's b. g., 5, 110, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (Williams) 3

Blue Grass Belle, Wat, Ella Ryan, and Dr. Prather also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:20 4-5.

Talebearer, J. M. Booker's ch. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Marta Santa Cathay, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (Williams) 1½
Alex Getz, W. P. Johnson's br. g., 4, 106, 2 to 1, 8 to 5, and 1 to 4. (Carroll) 2
Brizz, L. J. Sargent's b. g., 5, 105, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4. (Jaffcott) 3

Sansymine and Uncle Jimmie also ran. Fleetabelle scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:20 1-5.

Luke Mae, W. C. Semple's b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Luke Ward-Jessie Mae, 3 to 2, even, and 1 to 2. (Buxton) 1½
Margery, James Arthur's ch. m., 5, 108, 4 to 1, 2 to 5, and 2 to 5. (Crump) 2
Maymas W., L. Seregni's br. f., 3, 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (F. Robinson) 3½

Jabot, Milton Campbell, High Horse, and Miss Shot also ran. Dundreary and Killie scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 1-5.

Petelus, L. A. Seregni's b. g., aged, 106 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Myrtleus, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3. (Lyke) 1
Brief Bib and Tucker, H. D. Holmes's ch. m., 6, 101, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (Murphy) 2
Lelaloca, Eugene Lutz's br. m., aged, 106, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5. (Dodd) 3

Tootsie, Uncle Buford, and Class A also ran.

Weather clear and cold; track heavy.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Thomas Calloway, 113 pounds; Hudas Brother, 106; Runcagoan, 106; Camels Brice, 101; Sleepy Sam, 96; Wolfs Bath, 111; Joe D., 106; Jungle, 106; Pasha, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Costumer, 114 pounds; Velas, 112; Peregian, 108; Miss Kenna, 106; Easter Greetings, 113; Progressive, 110; Souvenir, 108; Lady Mildred, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. York Lad, 111 pounds; Carlton Gal, 106; Baigee, 103; Ill Savin, 106; Lady Ward, 90; Lynn, 109, Briggs Brother, 108; High Horse, 106; Smuggler, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; Cosmopolitan Hotel Handicap; $1,000 added; one and one-sixth miles. Herbert Temple, 118 pounds; Pleasureville, 109, Yodeles, 107; Fairy Legend, 106; Ben Hampton, 96; Cliff Field, 110; Jessie Louise, 108; Fairly, 106; Lucille P., 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Haubert, 111 pounds; Bob Hinsley, 108; Hubbub, 103; Syrian, 110; Brynilmah, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; high-weight handicap; six furlongs. Thornhill, 120 pounds; Hendron, 120; Madam Herman, 112; Hand of Stars, 112; Dr. Carmen, 116; Grundy, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and one-sixteenth. No Manager, 114 pounds; Steleciliff, 110; Moss Fox, 110; Menlo Park, 102; Moscowa, 110; Brian Boru, 110; Abara, 106.

THREE DOG TEAMS AHEAD.

Eight Competitors Remain in Long Race Through Snow.

ARDOCK, N. D., Jan. 26.—The three leading teams in the 522-mile dog race from Winnipeg to St. Paul stopped here for the night at 6:15 P. M., and an hour and a half later the other five remaining contestants went into camp at Minto, N. D., with only seven miles separating them from the leaders.

Gunner Tomasson of Gimli, Manitoba; Mike Kelly of Hecla, Manitoba, and Hyurtir Hanson of Selkirk, Manitoba, continued to hold the first positions, having covered 46.9 miles today in 9 hours and 45 minutes. They are 165.6 miles from the starting point.

The quintet quartered at Minto gained 1.1 miles on the leaders today by putting in more time in action. The five are Gabriel and Albert Campbell of Le Pas, Manitoba; Bill Grayson, also of Le Pas; Joe Metcalf of Winnipeg Lake country, and Fred Hartman of Le Pas. They covered 58.5 miles today.

DAWSON TO COACH TIGERS.

Former Union Mentor Will Direct Freshman Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26.—It has been confirmed here that Frederick T. Dawson, who has been coaching the football, baseball, and basket ball teams at Union College, has been engaged as permanent coach of the freshman football and baseball teams at Princeton. His appointment is generally believed to be in line with Coach Rush's attempt to establish a definite and permanent football system under which entering men may receive far more attention than they have had in the past. The matter of appointing other coaches to assist training the eleven next Fall is to be left entirely in the hands of Coach Rush. This was agreed upon at a recent meeting of the Football Committee. So far Rush has made no announcement of his choices.

Crime and Modern Justice

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CALDWELL FORGES AHEAD IN LAST LAP

Boston A.A. Runner Wins 1,000-Yard Event at Young Men's Democratic League Games.

Local distance runners were outgeneraled last night in the games of the Young Men's Democratic League at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in the feature race at 1,000 yards when Dave Caldwell of Boston A. A. fame trotted out from the pack to a lead and opened about four yards between himself and Sidney Leslie, formerly of the Long Island A. C. and now competing unattached.

Caldwell ran a waiting race, employing all the generalship and cleverness that was expected of this star of Hubtown, and for most of the distance he was satisfied to trail along behind Dick Egan of the Irish-American A. C. and Matt Geis, wearing the colors of the Millrose A. C. Caldwell calculated their strength before the first furlong had been negotiated and was evidently determined to guard against the Long Islander star. He never attempted to command the leading position until the start of the last lap was in sight, and then his reserve energy was called forth for the sprint that was to insure victory for him.

The Bostonian shot ahead when the finish was in sight, and by an unexpected spurt he was able to force Leslie into a pocket with Geis and Jim Powers of the Irish-American A. C., holding the Long Islander close to the inside rail. It was comparatively easy for Caldwell to open up an advantage of ten yards over the pack before Leslie could extricate himself from the pocket, and the winner jogged on to victory while Leslie was exerting his strength to reduce Caldwell's lead from ten to four yards.

Tommy Lennea, the University of Pennsylvania athlete, was the victor in the 300-yard special, scoring in clean-cut fashion by a yard over Irving Howe of the Irish-American A. C., Georgi of the New York A. C. was third, and Billy Moore, the Princeton crack, fourth. The luck of the draw for positions had much to do with the result, for Lennon drew the pole and Howe was next. The pair shot to the front while the others were trying to break their way through, and the race was between them all the way. Howe got to Lennon's shoulder half way around the last lap, but the Pennsylvania man was able to renew his lead on the turn and had plenty left at the finish.

J. B. Pearman, the New York A. C. walker, won the one-mile handicap from scratch, and was credited with the fast time of 6 minutes, 46 seconds.

While Eddie Goodwin and A. Attardi were racing for the lead in the two-mile bicycle scratch event both came to grief, and the finish was fought out by the men who had been trailing the leading pair. George Wagner of the New York A. C. profited by the accident and finished first.

A field of about 200 starters ran through the city streets over a course approximating six miles as a curtain-raiser to the games. F. J. Burke of the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association profited by the handicap and won by thirty seconds less than the limit, and won without much trouble in 36:00. A clubmate, S. C. Duggan, trailed in second place from the same handicap mark.

The interest in this run was in the chase for the Hamm prize honors, because of the entry of Harry McGinn of the Paulist A. C., who has developed an almost monotonous persistency this Winter in winning time prizes from the ten mile marks. Last night, however, McGinn fell a victim to a stitch in his side, and could only finish seventy-sixth in 33:35. The winner turned up in Victor Voteretsas of the Morningside A. C., who ran from two-to-see-one mark to the finish in 33:18. His place in at the tape was forty-fourth.

The St. Joseph's A. M. A. captured the team prize in the road run, in which seven clubs had teams entered. The points scored in that event helped the St. Joseph's Club to annex the trophy for the club scoring the most points in the meet. The summaries:

One-Mile Walk, Handicap, Open to Young Men's Democratic League.—Won by J. B. Pearman, New York A. C., (scratch;) W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) second; J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (16 seconds,) third. Time—6:46.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Abromet, Long Island A. C., (4 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 5 inches; J. Lonicky, First Bohemian A. C., (7 inches,) second, with 5 feet 4 inches; A. R. Rodrigues, Bronx Church House, (2 inches,) third, with 5 feet 3 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by George Knell, Anchor A. C., (1 foot,) with 48 feet 10 inches; F. W. Blake, unattached, (4½ feet,) second, with 45 feet 3 inches; F. L. Onken, Long Island A. C., (3 feet,) third, with 46 feet 7 inches.

300-Yard Run, Special, Scratch.—Won by T. Lennon, University of Pennsylvania; Irving T. Howe, Irish-American A. C., second; R. W. Georgi, New York A. C., third. Time—0:38.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by George Wagner, New York A. C.; J. Pfhisterer, Empire City Wheelmen, second; A. Kreshell, New York A. C., third. Time—5:27.

1,200-Yard Relay, Handicap, Open.—Won by Knights of St. Antony; Fordham University second; West Side Y. M. C. A. third. Time—2:18 1-5.

Road Race, handicap, about six miles.—Won by F. J. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:30;) S. C. Duggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:30,) second; J. Sacks, Holy Cross Lyceum, (4:30,) third; C. S. Nichols, Loughlin Lyceum, (4:00,) fourth; C. Westerholm, unattached, (6:00,) fifth; F. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., (6:00,) sixth; E. Camp, Glencoe A. C., (4:30,) seventh; S. Silverstein, Seward A. C., (4:00,) eighth; J. Hanley, unattached, (6:00,) ninth; J. I. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:30,) tenth. Time—36:09.

66-Yard Dash, handicap, (open to Young Men's Democratic League.)—Won by J. Walsh, Hollywood Inn A. C., (15 yards,) second; J. Marsillo, West Side Y. M. C. A., (15 yards,) third. Time—0:32 2-5.

1,000-YARD SPECIAL, Scratch.—Won by D. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Sydney Leslie, unattached, second; M. Geis, Millrose A. A., third. Time—2:22.

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ICE CRAFT BREAK THROUGH.

Gull and Tyro Meet with Mishaps in Race on River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Two of three ice yachts sailing in an eight-mile race over the North Shrewsbury Club's triangular course in a strong west wind accompanied by snow squalls, broke through the ice today. As one runner sank beneath the surface the wind blew the boats over and the runner planks sank in the muddy bottom of the river about eight feet below. The sailor and sheet tender of each boat held on to the rail of the cockpit and crawled on the ice to safety. With the aid of planks and ropes the ice yachts were finally pulled out and righted, and except for the sails, which struck the ice and water, there was no damage.

Robert Johnson's Gull, Grant and Morford's Tyro, and Thomas Irving Brown's Say. When were making fast time over the course when the Gull, handled by Ferdinand White and Lester Conover, broke through a thin sheet of ice off Robbins Point. A short time later the Tyro, sailed by Oscar Brand and Walter Thompson, which had jumped into the lead, went through the ice off the steamboat dock near the home stake. With the Gull and Tyro disabled and stuck in the mud, Allie and Oliver Haviland, sailing the Say When, decided to take no chances of meeting a similar fate and put in for the strong ice near shore. With some repairs and tuning up work, these yachts will be ready for a race scheduled for tomorrow.

Much interest is being taken by the ice yachtsmen in the proposed 100-mile race with relay crews, which will be sailed as soon as ice and wind conditions permit. This will be the first event of its kind in the annals of ice yachting.

GRAHAM WINS GOLF FINAL.

Conquers Ira Holden in January Tourney at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 26.—Samuel J. Graham of Greenwich won the final of the January golf tourney at the Belleair County Club from Ira Holden, the Ohio State champion, of Cincinnati, by one up in 37 holes. At the end of the morning half Holden led by two up. At the last hole in the afternoon, with Graham dormie, Holden held a 30-foot putt to square the match, but Graham took advantage of the Ohio champion's failure on the second shot at the extra hole and emerged the winner.

A. J. Carty, Pine Valley, took the second cup by an 8 and 7 margin, over Fred Pyne of Greenwich. Carty had five stymies against him during the day, with four in the morning which left him with a lead of one hole at noon. G. A. Bobyne, Boston, won over J. R. Martin, Minneapolis, in the third flight final, and W. Dunap, Merion, took fourth flight honors in a runaway match from J. V. Davidson, Clearwater, Fla., by 10 and 9.

MAXWELL TO MEET RICE.

Reach Final Round in Golf Tournament at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26.—Semi-final matches were played here today in the men's section of the tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests and also in the women's divisions. The feature of the day was the semi-final contest in the championship division between Lou Hamilton and Lee W. Maxwell of New York. They were all even at the eighteenth hole of Course One, where both arrived in 78, the best figure recorded for the week. Then they halved the nineteenth in par 4, and Maxwell won at the twentieth, 4 and 5. Maxwell will meet Grantland Rice in the final tomorrow. Rice defeated Don Parker of Garden City by 1 up.

MIDDIES' BIG CREW SQUAD.

Over 100 Candidates, Record for Annapolis, Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 26.—The midshipmen swimmers will open their season tomorrow against Princeton, and have two later dates. On Feb. 10 they will meet the A. A. U. team of the Pittsburgh district, and on Feb. 17 will oppose the tankmen of the Northwestern University. It will be the first time the Naval Academy has met Northwestern in any branch of sports.

Coach Richard Glendon has begun work with the crew candidates, it being his fifteenth season as rowing coach here. There are over a hundred candidates, the largest rowing squad in the history of the institution. Crews will be sent to the American Henley this season, and other races are being arranged.

DATE OF HENLEY REGATTA.

Races on Schuylkill River to be Rowed on May 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The American Henley regatta will be held on the Schuylkill River May 12, it was announced today. The Varsity crews of Columbia, Princeton, Navy, and Pennsylvania are in the Childs Cup race, which will be the feature of the regatta.

Morningstar Defeats Yamada Twice

Ora Morningstar defeated Koji Yamada in both of the exhibition 18.2 balkline games played at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday, and in the evening recorded a high run of 228, which was the product of delicate nurse play, chiefly short table shots. In the afternoon game Morningstar vanquished his Japanese opponent by a score of 300 to 124. The winner averaged 27 3-11, while the average for the loser was 10 4-12. The highest run was Morningstar's 95. In the evening contest Morningstar was the victor by 300 to 157. In this contest he averaged 33 3-9 and made his high run of 228. Yamada made a high run of 65 and averaged 25 3-8.

School Stars to Meet In Tank.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 26.—Paul Garrigus of Stuyvesant, said to be a second Hal Vollmer; Harold and Kenneth McAleenan of the Berkeley Irving School, brothers of Arthur McAleenan, the former Yale star and intercollegiate dive champion; Thompson and Carroll, Remy of Poly Prep, Rosengrin of De Witt Clinton, and Herbert Faunilon of Marquard School of Brooklyn are among the seventy-five entries in the big interscholastic swimming meet to be held in the Rutgers tank here tomorrow.

FRATERNITY PLANS MEETING FOR FANS

Will Hire a Hall and Carry On Spellbinding Campaign to Present Strike Case.

The Baseball Players Fraternity is planning a campaign to place its side of the strike agitation directly before the baseball fans. President Fultz will call a mass meeting of fans at one of the theatres here, and speeches will be made by the players' leader and by some of the players. Fultz thinks that the players' cause has been misrepresented a great deal, and the fraternity wishes to place the facts of their differences with organized ball before the fans themselves.

It has not been decided when this meeting will be held, but if successful it will probably be followed by the same sort of meetings in other cities. Fultz does not know yet what players will perform best as orators, but some of them have had enough experience in wrangling with umpires to be able to put up some kind of argument before a jury, which is not unfriendly.

When the strikers start their spellbinding campaign, the fraternity's battle with the magnates will take on the attitude of a real strike. The baseball fans who were asked for an opinion of the open meeting crusade stated that if the players would talk in a theatre as they do on the ballfield, they would attend in droves. They also suggested that the idea might be developed and a debate arranged between the players and magnates. It would be an easy matter to get the services of the umpires at the debates invested with the same authority as they are on the ballfield. It would add a familiar touch for the umpires to shout: "The batteries at this debate will be Wheezer Dell and Chief Meyers for Brooklyn and Johnson and Tener for the magnates." Umpire Bill Byron would gladly take the job.

Two more Brooklyn players yesterday joined President Ebbets's troupe of balky ball tossers. George Cutshaw and Wheezer Dell both sent word from Florida that they would remain true to the fraternity until the strike agitation had been settled. Cutshaw, who had a war-time salary, is said to have received a cut in salary, but Dell was offered the same figures he had last season.

President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association has denied President Fultz's statement that eighty-five players of that organization have pledged not to sign. President Hickey sent out notices to all his players yesterday urging them to return to the "old-fashioned rivalry" and to make our game the greatest competitive sport in the world." There is too much of the Damon and Pythias stuff on the ballfield nowadays," he said. "With this lollypop action in the game, the players on each team will throw his arms around the neck of his rival instead of watching for an opportunity to sneak in an extra base. I do not mean I want rowdy tactics, but I want to see each team come out with blood in its eye and with the players strangers to each other while the game is in progress."

ALEXANDER OUT FOR COIN.

Phillies' Star Pitcher Demands $15,000 Yearly on Contract.

The holdout of Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Phillies has become a very serious problem for President Baker. Baker announced yesterday that he had sent a letter to Alexander stating that the player's demand for a three-years' contract at $15,000 a year. The Phillies' owner told the pitcher that he was "astonished" at his demands, and also stated that his offer of $8,000 a year to which Alexander would not be increased by any great amount." It is also stated that on account of a cut in salary, Catcher Bill Killifer of the Phillies had refused to sign and had joined the holdouts. Two of the Cubs pitching staff were reported to have signed contracts yesterday, Douglass and Prendergast. Both are former Federal Leaguers and do not belong to the fraternity.

Rutgers Refuses Oregon Offer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 26.—Rutgers College football authorities today decided to refuse an offer from Oregon to play at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Dec. 1. Rutgers already scheduled to play Fordham in New York on that date and has signed a contract. When negotiations were opened with Oregon it was desired to stage the game on Thanksgiving Day, but Oregon has that date taken.

Mike O'Dowd and Britton Fined.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Fines of $100 each were assessed today against Mike O'Dowd and Jack Britton because they did not appear for examination and weighing in at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon in accordance with the State Boxing Commission's rules. They weight at the ringside before their bout last night.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Bob McAllister vs. Zulu Kid; Billy Fitzsimmons vs. Frankie Daly. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Milburn Saylor vs. Walter Mohr, Tim Callahan vs. Ray West. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Jack Tillman vs. Young Brown, Jimmy Murray vs. Young Benny. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Silent Martin vs. K. O. Williams, Joe Mooney vs. Johnny Molineri. Both ten-round bouts.

Putnam's New Publications Jan. 26th

Studies in Democracy

By Julia H. Gulliver

President Rockford College for Women.

12°. $1.00.

Under the headings, "The Essence of Democracy," "The Efficiency of Democracy," and "American Women's Contribution to Democracy," President Gulliver discusses in the light of present-day events such questions as these:

What is the Essence of Democracy? To the great democrat, Abraham Lincoln, this problem was alive. Is it to us? How can we make Democracy a working ideal in America? Have American women made any contribution to this? etc.

Hygiene in Mexico

A Study of Sanitary and Educational Problems.

By Alberto J. Pani

12°. Charts. $1.50.

An investigation by the ex-Director-General of Public Works in the City of Mexico, by the express order of Carranza. M. Pani says: "The purpose of this book is to express one of the least-known, most nefarious, and shameful inheritances of the past, in order that it may be uprooted with the most intense energy of which Government and society in general are capable."

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CRESCENTS TROUNCE HOCKEY CLUB SEVEN

Occasional Fights Among Players Enliven Game, Which New Moon Team Wins, 5 to 1.

Standing of the Local Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Crescent A. C.	3	0	1.000
Irish-American A. C.	2	1	.666
Hockey Club	1	2	.333
St. Nicholas S. C.	0	3	.000

The hockey match between the Crescents and the Hockey Club at St. Nicholas Rink last night waxed so warm that there were two or three gingery side scraps, aside from the main controversy. The New Yorkers from Brooklyn won 5 to 1, but they did not make a move throughout the game that was not hotly objected to by the Hockey Club players. With Roach, Des Jardins, McCarthy, and Conway on the forward line, the Crescents opened up a wide path right up to the Hockey Club goal.

In the second half Reggie Young of the Hockey Club and Tom McCarthy of the Crescents came together hard, and went down in a heap. They began to blame each other strenuously, and were separated. Just as soon as they were free they began again, and it required the services of everybody on the ice to effect peace. Finally the players were sentenced to sit in each other's company off the ice for three minutes.

A little later Browne of the Crescents got into a jam with Lewis, the Hockey Club goal guardian. Lewis immediately lost his interest in the hockey game and left the net to swap right swings and left hooks with big Browne. While Lewis was away from his post, Conway shot a long one for the Crescents. After those few particular outbursts, everybody in the game, at one time or another, was battered and bruised on the ice or against the side boards.

The Hockey Club was without the services of the two Howard boys, who played such a good game last week. The Crescents were far superior to their opponents in team work and accurate shooting. Mickey Roach contributed the first goal and Des Jardins made a clever, professional, then, under the present status of the physical and military training laws in the State of New York, and in accordance with the syllabus just issued by John J. Finley, President of the State Board of Education, every public, parochial and private school teacher who assists in the teaching of games, calisthenics, and exercises throughout the entire State is a professional; and all officers in the Police Department, the National Guard and physical and military training camps, while under pay to teach and direct games and physical training exercises, are professionals.

Then for a time hockey was forgotten and the attention of the spectators was taken up watching the players get rid of the exuberance of their tempers. When the Young-McCarthy bout had been all settled, resulting in a good draw, the Browne-Lewis bout got under way and it was then in the best of the battle, as Lewis left the net unguarded, that Conway shot the final goal for the Crescents. The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C. (5.)	Pos.	Hockey Club. (1.)
Mitchell	G.	Lewis
Browne	P.	Britton
White	C.P.	Young
McCarthy	R.	Fredericks
Roach	C.	Cleary
Conway	L.W.	King
Des Jardins	R.W.	Amy

Goals—First period: Roach, Crescent A. C., in 6:14; Des Jardins, Crescent A. C., in 6:55. Second period: Roach, Crescent A. C., in 1:47; Britton, Hockey Club, in 2:08; McCarthy, Crescent A. C., in 2:23; Conway, Crescent A. C., in 5:55.

Penalties—McCarthy and Young, three minutes for slugging; Browne, two minutes for slashing; King, two minutes for tripping.

Referee—Ernest Dufresne, I. A. A. C. Assistant referee—R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas. Goal umpires—H. Taylor, Crescent A. C., and B. Hewitt, I. A. A. C. Timer—W. J. Cruise, Wanderers. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

New Evidence of Life Beyond the Grave

RAYMOND OR LIFE AND DEATH

By SIR OLIVER LODGE

Illustrated ::

NEARLY $10,000 FOR ACTORS' FUND

Successful and Elaborate Benefit at the Century Yields That Sum.

LAURETTE TAYLOR AS PEG

Julia Arthur Plays Juliet and the Climax of "The Girl of the Golden West" Is Revived.

In the unusually abundant entertainment provided yesterday afternoon at the Century as a benefit for the Actors' Fund, the outstanding events were the momentary reappearance of Laurette Taylor as Peg, the revival of the big blood-dropping scene from "The Girl of the Golden West," and the appearance of Julia Arthur as Juliet. The benefit cleared nearly $10,000.

The program was enigmatic as to the nature of Miss Taylor's contribution to the afternoon, and when the rising curtain disclosed the familiar setting for "Peg o' My Heart," there was a roar of welcome from the audience. Miss Taylor and Henry Stanford played there the scene of the first meeting between Peg and Jerry. It was her first return to the curls and the brogue of her most celebrated rôle since she came back from London. Everything was as it used to be—except Michael, who seemed to have grown into a cross between a mastiff and a Russian wolfhound, so that when poor Peg walked in with him she looked for all the world as if she were carrying a young horse in her arms.

Frank Keenan and Blanche Bates recaptured the fine old thrill in the famous Belasco melodrama of the golden West, and Miss Arthur, assisted by a nicely fervent Romeo in the person of Robert W. Fraser, pleased mightily in the balcony scene, although she had to say, "Thou know't the mask of night is on my face," the while the electrician bathed her in the most overwhelming amber spotlight in the Century's possession.

Others who contributed to the entertainment were Lucile Watson, in a sketch of her own writing, called "Lotus," and Mary Lawton and Blanche Yurka in Strindberg's extraordinary, "The Stronger," a dramatic experiment that would naturally be lost in the vast spaces of the Century, because the more important of the two characters speaks only by the expressions of her face.

Then there were contributions from Leo Beers and Leo Carrillo, stories from Maclyn Arbuckle, songs from Cecil Cunningham, a delightfully condescending speech from Lillian Russell, some songs and dances by the "Have a Heart" company, and a splendid effort by Herbert's Loop-the-Loop and Leaping Canines, who did just that. Then there was a new waltz composed by Manna Zucca and, toward the end, two orchestral selections, composed and conducted by James K. Hackett, who has taken to music in these later years.

Of all the big program one number only was missing. That was Elsie Ferguson in "The Mouse Trap" by William Dean Howells. It was announced from the stage that Miss Ferguson would not be well enough to appear. The news was greeted by a genuine and gratifying groan.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Tschaikowsky's Second Symphony Given—Percy Grainger, Soloist.

The second symphony of Tschaikowsky, which Mr. Damrosch gave at the New York Symphony Society's concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, was a refreshing contrast and relief after the sixth, and even the fifth, which are so often repeated in symphony concerts. It may not show so practiced and skillful a hand as these later works, written when the composer was at the height of his powers; it was composed twenty years before the sixth, when Tschaikowsky was 33 years old. In it he discloses a strong impulse that many of his works do not disclose, or disclose in a less degree, toward the utilization of Russian folksong as material for artistic composition.

Several of such songs make their unmistakable appearance in the music, and are identified and named in Mr. Mason's note upon the program. They give the symphony a strong flavor of its own. Their treatment is as characteristic as the material itself; insistent reiteration, with figurated accompaniment and decoration; "scrutinizing" treatment, as Mr. Huneker calls it, with varied transformations and brilliant orchestral coloring. The result is vigorous and original, and yet it is not difficult to see why this symphony has never laid so strong a hold upon the affections of the musical public as Tschaikowsky's fourth, fifth, and sixth. The performance brought out all the rhythmical character and the striking orchestral effects that the composer put into so strong a light.

Percy Grainger was the soloist, and played Grieg's pianoforte concerto, one of the most familiar of his offerings to this public, and one that he plays with all the masculine energy and sweep that the work requires. It is peculiarly adapted to his style, and his style to it, and together they stirred the audience deeply. The concert began with Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3, played with much emphasis on its dramatic side.

"MARTA" AGAIN WELCOMED.

A Great Crowd Wildly Applauds Caruso in the Solo "M'Appari."

For the first time since "Marta" was made an occasion for holiday encores on Christmas night, the opera was repeated last evening at the Metropolitan, and again Caruso and his companions drew a great crowd. Hempel and De Luca sang as before, while Flora Perini as Nancy, new to the quartet, was not the least lively of those who masqueraded at the Richmond servants' fair.

In the third act the house set out to force a repetition of the tenor solo, "M'Appari." Four times Conductor Papi signaled the stars to go on, but no one could hear the orchestra, and even a storm of hisses from the subscribers, unusual in this theatre, was lost on the roaring standees. Caruso at last came out, shook his head, and the opera went on to a finish with the recurrence of "Last Rose of Summer" in the closing episode.

Powell

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WITTGENSTEIN
at the
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Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong.

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LAST 2 TIMES — PIERROT THE PRODIGAL

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse, W. 48th

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20.
THE 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller.

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Wm. COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
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Tues. Eve. at 7:45, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, Tristan and Isolde, Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Goritz. Hinshaw. Reiss. Block. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Francesca da Rimini, Alda, Mason, Garrison; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
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Thurs. at 8, Cavalier, Farrar, Case, Reiss, Fornia; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8, Trovatore. Music. Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1917.

THEORIES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The "off-hand condemnation" of the Federalized National Guard system expressed in the resolution which the gentlemen of the Maryland League for National Defense presented to the President on Thursday was brusque and not tactful. When the Maryland league declared that the voluntary system upon which we are now relying is utterly and absolutely inadequate for defense and that "on "this point the opinion of those who "know anything whatever about mi- "itary affairs is practically unan- "imous" they were putting it rather strong. There is a division of opinion; possibly some of those who favor the present system really do know something about military affairs. At all events, that is not the way to approach a President of the United States.

President WILSON addressed a few earnest words to his visitors and reminded them that they did not particularly commend their cause to hospitable consideration by that method of presenting it. We should be sorry to believe, however, that in what he said to these Maryland gentlemen he was from conviction defending the Hay act for the federalization of the National Guard. We have had experience under that law, we have made a fair trial, and the results are before the country. No class of the people is more firmly convinced of the failure of the law than the National Guardsmen themselves who were called upon for service on the frontier. The letters of the guardsmen written from Texas, their entirely candid expressions of opinion, show that that is not the way to organize national defense. Their thoughts were of home, they were restive and indignant under the obligation that kept them at service, they were inquiring whether it was "politics" that sent them to the frontier and forced them to remain there. Now, anybody can see that that is not the proper spirit for an army. But the men were the victims of a false system, of an experiment that never should have been tried.

It is true, as the President says, that under a system of compulsory military service men would be withdrawn from civil pursuits. The difference is that the burden would then be equitably distributed. When the National Guardsmen enlisted in their home organizations they had no thought of distant service. They enlisted for very different reasons. But by the very fact of their enlistment as guardsmen they brought themselves within a very small class upon whom was imposed the burden and the toil of defending the frontier. They felt that it was unjust. Under a regular army maintained by a voluntary system, if that would be possible, or under compulsory universal service no soldier in training or at the front would have just cause to feel that he was bearing the burden of others.

But all this pertains to theory. The fact is that under the Hay law we have no army, we are not in the way to get an army. The repeal of that law and the substitution of some sounder method is indispensable to efficient preparation for national defense. In his first preparedness speech, the one delivered at the annual dinner of the Railway Business Association in this city on the evening of Jan. 27, 1916, President WILSON said in speaking of the National Guard, "I for my part am afraid, though "some gentlemen differ with me, that "there is no way in which that force "can be made a direct resource as a "national reserve under national au- "thority." He also said that a system of national defense must be created, it could not be created rapidly; it must be built up "by slow and effective stages." "We must see to it," he continued, "that a sufficient "body of citizens is given the kind "of training which will make them "efficient now if called to the field "in a case of necessity," and he added, "there is much to be done in the meantime."

There is, indeed, much to be done. There is as much to be done now, a year later, as there was at the time the President spoke. Congress has made generous appropriations for army and navy increase, and it has as yet very little idea how we are going to spend the money, although the national legislators are fertile in suggesting methods for raising it by taxation. Unfortunate as may have been their method of expressing it, the men of the Maryland League were right in declaring that under present laws we shall be unable to make adequate preparation for defense. That may not be the unanimous opinion, it is without doubt the prevailing opinion, and it is based upon very solid grounds. The repeal of the Hay law will open the way to preparedness.

SHELLS FOR THE NAVY.

Owing to an unexpected veto from the British Government, the English company cannot supply the naval shells which it undertook to make when its bid was accepted by our Navy Department. The company had shown that it could easily meet the test requirements, its prices were more than 40 per cent. below those of the four American competing companies, and the shells were to be delivered in half the time they specified. Secretary DANIELS had been assured by the company that it had the British Government's consent.

Our Navy Department must have the shells. It cannot get them from foreign manufacturers, and must turn to the American companies which submitted bids. If it should wait for the completion of a Government factory there would be a long delay—two, or possibly three, years. What should it do now? Shells that will satisfy the tests can be made here at the present time. In the recent trials 73 per cent. of those offered by the Midvale Company and 37 per cent. of the Crucible Steel Company's samples met the requirements. But the prices are very high. The Midvale Company asked $900 for a sixteen-inch shell which the English company offered at $518, and required thirty-six months, while the foreign manufacturers undertook to do the work in sixteen months. The company that made the best record at the trials should explain why its prices exceed those of the English company by 75 per cent. It is not because two or more shells must be made for every one accepted and sold. There is proof to the contrary in the trial record. And the fact that every shell submitted by the English company met the requirements shows that the tests are not too severe. The public has a right to know why the difference in price and time between the American bids and those of the company in Sheffield is so great.

There should be another invitation for bids, but before it is issued the competing companies and the Secretary of the Navy should in friendly conference thoroughly discuss the whole question and strive in a patriotic way to reach a reasonable and just solution of the problem. The shells must be made here.

RIPER OPINIONS OF MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Sustained by the commendations of the Pope, ex-President TAFT, and ex-Secretary ROOT, and encouraged by the welcome accorded to the lofty sentiments of his Senate address in other quarters where enlightenment and sound judgment prevail over the petty spirit of faultfinding, Mr. WILSON may face with a calm mind the criticisms passed upon it by lesser authority. It seems to be quite impossible for those who disagree with the President in politics or upon other matters to admit that any good thing can come from him. It is a very old story, but illustrative, that of the newly landed Irishman who, when asked what his politics was, declared that he was "agin the Government." That appears to be the attitude of a considerable number of persons in this country, they are "agin" Mr. WILSON, and that ends it.

ELIHU ROOT, politically an opponent of the President, is moved by no such partisan spirit. He is a distinguished advocate at once of peace established and maintained throughout the world upon the basis of justice and right, and he is an advocate of national preparedness as one of the guarantees of peace. He sees in the President's address an appeal for the peace of justice assured by means he has approved. He does not follow where some of the thoughtless have led in rejecting the whole of the President's wise counsel because of that single phrase about "peace without victory." "I sympathise with that," said Mr. ROOT, "but the peace that the Presi- "dent describes involves the absolute "destruction and abandonment of the "principles upon which this war was "begun."

And every word of that declaration, which I believe truly represents the conscience and judgment of the American people, denounces the sacrifice of Belgium and of Serbia and of the principles upon which they were made. * * * Now, one side of that is the declaration that peace must be without victory. Suppose that peace cannot be made without victory, which is the superior? Which is to obtain? Of course, the great end and choice of means become infinitely small. If that peace, the peace that enthrones in the world principles of individual liberty and national right and national subjection to the laws of morals, can be obtained without any further military pressure, then, thank Goe for it! But if it cannot be obtained without such further military pressure as to end in victory, than let us pray for the victory.

Mr. TAFT declares that the President's speech is "an epoch in the history of our foreign policy." Those who favor a League of Peace, he declared, "rejoice sincerely that the "President has so strongly expressed "his conviction of the high duty of the "United States to help organize the "world's power to suppress national "lawlessness and enforce due proced- "ure for the settlement of interna- "tional differences." "There are earnest supporters of such a league," he said, "who believe that only a victory "peace may be a just peace; not a "peace selfishly dictated by conquer- "ors, but a just peace wrested from "would-be conquerors. The event "must determine the correctness of "one or the other view." It was in the President's thought, he assumed, not to suggest exact terms of peace, but rather to intimate to the framers of peace that its terms must be in accord with the principles of international justice, "without which the greatest "and most influential neutral Power "will not give the strength of its sup- "port to a World League to preserve "peace."

These judgments of the President's address have been deliberately formed, they have the merit of candidly weighing the relative importance of all its parts, they are based upon a clear understanding of the President's real meaning. When the President devoted the major part of his speech to the formulation of a body of international principles absolutely at war with and destructive of the political theories and ambitions in which most Americans see the origin of the European war, it is safe to say that those analysts of the utterance who construe it as an approval of precisely those designs of aggression and wrong which it combats are venturing into mazes of absurdity.

NOT LIKE THE CIVIL WAR.

Arguments concerning the suggestion of "peace without victory" which are founded on comparisons or contrasts with the end of the War of Secession are entirely irrelevant. There can be no comparison. The War of Secession ended with the complete destruction of the Confederate Government. There was no treaty of peace, and could not be any. From the Union standpoint the war was not one between equals, but a rebellion. A rebellion can end only with the victory of the rebels or their submission. If a treaty of peace is negotiated, that in itself means that the rebels have won the war. If the Government wins, there can be no treaty, because a treaty implies that the rebels have become a treaty-making power; that is, have won the object for which they began the fight.

The American War of Independence was a rebellion. It was successful, and its success was proved by the fact that peace was made by a treaty negotiated between the rebels and the Government. The War of Secession ended in victory for the Government, and there was therefore no treaty. The Confederate General in each army handed his sword to the Union General, who drew up with him, not the terms of peace, but the terms of surrender. One Union General, SHERMAN, undertook to enter into a peace treaty with the Confederate General opposing him, JOHNSTON. His act was immediately repudiated and he was reproved by his Government, which held that the terms on which the South should live with the North must be imposed, not negotiated. It makes no difference that the South did not consider the war a rebellion. Since the North was victorious, it was the North's understanding of the case, not the South's, which controlled the manner of making peace.

The war in Europe is neither a rebellion nor a civil war. Since the North was making war to enforce its authority over the South, it could have ended only in the dissolution of the Union or in submission by the South. No such situation is presented in Europe. The war there will be ended by a peace treaty. It will be so ended even if one side is completely defeated. There could be no more complete victory in the field than that of Germany over France in 1871, but that war was ended by a treaty, and in theory by a treaty between equals. If the end of the War of Secession is not to be described as a victory by the North over the South, then there is no meaning in words, for the Confederate Government was destroyed, its independence abolished, and the republic which, according to its own view, it had established was merged in the Union. To maintain that there is a parallel is to say that the German Government may be wiped out and Germany annexed to France or Russia, and that still that would be a "peace without victory."

EXEMPTION OF FARM PROFITS.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has found a reason why farmers should be exempted from the taxes imposed upon others:

> The taxing power of the Government is being exerted with such relentless zeal over men engaged in profitable business and manufacturing enterprises that it is sound policy to leave one class in the community free from liability to visitation by the Federal taxgatherer. After the business man or manufacturer has been taxed into discouragement, he may retire to a farm in some quiet community and there wring a humble living out of the reluctant soil, finding comfort in the thought that as a farmer Congress will protect him from its own rapacity.

It may be doubted that the promoters of the exemption of farmers will welcome an argument so open to suspicion of sarcasm. More serious is the argument from the practice of other countries having similar laws. British farmers are liable to tax upon alternative methods of calculation. They may elect to have their profits to be taxed as a proportion of their rental, or they may elect to be taxed according to their accounts, if they keep them. Farmers are included in the tax law just introduced by the French Finance Minister proposing a surtax. Yet French farmers are suffering losses on a scale comparable with the abnormal profits of our farmers.

Professor BULLOCK of Harvard is not an authority on the politics of taxing or exempting farmers. He is an authority only upon the economics of taxation. What he says about the discrimination in favor of the farmer under the law of 1913 is stronger when applied to the exemption of the farmer from the excess profits tax now pending:

> These features of the law of 1913 are another cause of great inequality, and are absolutely without justification. They are contrary to the practice of the best income taxes, and are indefensible class and sectional legislation.

THE POSTAL TUBES AGAIN.

In the same dispatches it is to be read that new appointments of Postmasters are to be made in the cities in which the Post Office Department wishes to stop the pneumatic service, and that the Postmasters of more than one of those cities, including New York, will testify in the Senate for the retention of the tubes. It is only a coincidence. The Postmasters are not to be removed for insubordination, nor for the good of the service, but for the customary reasons which too often control political appointments.

The case for the tubes ought to be won more easily in the Senate than in the House, because there has been an accumulation of evidence both in their favor and against the attack upon them. For example, the Post Office officials having alleged damage to the mails in the tubes, the Secretary of the Philadelphia Pneumatic Transit Company replies:

> Out of over 8,000,000,000 letters transported in the tubes last year, perhaps 200 were injured or soiled through the opening of carriers. That is less than two-millionths of 1 per cent. In Philadelphia last week more mail was damaged in one automobile mishap than was equaled by all the mail tube accidents during the last year.

The Postmaster General adopted the charge of his committee of investigation that

> insidious lobbies, which will put forward as their spokesmen well-meaning but ill-informed citizens who believe that they are acting in the interest of better postal service, will bring directly every influence possible to perpetuate this incubus.

The tube defenders assert that the Postmaster General lobbies himself. They declare that the Postmaster General was not satisfied with the publication of his annual report and the report of his committee. He sent them to every Congressman, accompanied with a personal letter from himself, asking their careful consideration. It is not stated that the "insidious lobby" has used any arguments of any other sort than that. It is natural that the Postmaster General should be strenuous in his methods of attack upon what seems to him "exorbitant and indefensible contracts" with the owners of the tubes, an "interest to which the "Government owes not the slightest "moral obligation." Feeling that way, the Postmaster General naturally has no compunctions against picking out the portions of the tube service which are beneficial to the postal service beyond doubt, and proposing terms which allow those alone to be continued. It may not be immoral to take the fat and leave the lean, but it is a question whether it can be done. The tube owners reply that their service must be taken or left as a whole, the profitable parts being necessary for the maintenance of the unprofitable. They have as good a right to make terms as the Post Office, and can reject the profitable contracts if the Post Office's action makes their investment unprofitable as a whole.

Users of the mails regret this controversy. They are fond of the postal service. They are proud of it, and wish its various activities to flourish. It is the one service of the Government for which the people get an equivalent for their payments, visibly and directly. The people do not grudge the department the money necessary for its support, despite its "profit." The department acquires merit enough without seeking credit upon false pretenses, and without attacking those who ventured their funds in an enterprise which the department did not give to the people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illiteracy Is Not Irremediable.

There is not much use, of course, in logical argument against the exclusion from this country of illiterate immigrants, as such, since everybody perfectly well knows that the real purpose behind the movement is not to keep out foreigners of that particular kind, but to decrease the supply, and therefore to advance the cost, of manual labor. Hence, presentation of the reasons, many and obvious, for the admission of immigrants willing as well as able to do the highly important work which has no attractions for settlers of earlier date has little tendency toward quieting the demand for exclusion. Nevertheless, as the pretense of antagonism to illiterates is kept up, the direct answers to it must also be continued, or at any rate they will be, and there is one which, if it has received any attention at all, deserves more than has been given to it in the current discussions.

Admitting, as everybody must, that illiteracy is an undesirable quality in itself, and that, other things being equal, the literate immigrant is preferable to the illiterate, it still remains a fact that, of all the motives for exclusion that exist, this one differs from most if not all of the rest in that its basis is removable. Physical and mental defects are permanent, the turning of criminals to the paths of rectitude is an undertaking the success of which is at least dubious, and the diseases which have been selected as causes for exclusion are practically incurable, at least in the conditions in which the immigrant is almost sure to live.

But illiteracy is a characteristic for which there is an easily applied remedy—one effectual in every case theoretically, and practically so in all except a few. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every illiterate immigrant would prefer to become literate and is willing to make some personal exertion for the attaining of that end. He will not hate his teachers or consider them enemies or despots, and only in rare instances will he try to elude the acquirement of a rudimentary education—enough to free him from the measure of disgrace and humiliation which inability to read and write involves in any country where the power to do both is general in all classes. With a little help, consequently, he will soon cease to be illiterate and so become acceptable.

Papers and People Terrorized.

One of yesterday's dispatches revealed the discovery by a Federal Grand Jury of truly astonishing conditions existing in the City of Cincinnati. Not only did this body assert that "wholesale prostitution of the sanctity of the ballot seems to be generally prevalent"—by which, presumably, it meant that the buying and selling of votes is a common practice in Cincinnati—but a further and perhaps even more serious charge was made.

It was to the effect that certain newspapers there, instead of assisting in the conviction of the criminals by printing the facts, were making a systematic effort to save them from punishment, and were doing it by the particularly abominable device of creating in the city, to the extent of their ability, the false impression that "the United States of America is conducting a persecution of innocent men for insidious purposes."

Now, there is a lamentable consistency between this description of conditions in Cincinnati and the one given the day before by one of our correspondents, though the latter dealt with a wholly different phase of the situation. His accusation was that the pro-German element in the city has been able to impose a nearly complete silence on the resident friends of the Allies. The latter, according to this authority, only say "What's the use!" when one of the bolder among their number attempts to bring about an expression of public sentiment against anything done by the Kaiser or his armies, and the planning of a meeting to denounce the deportation of the Belgians was vehemently characterized by the Cincinnati Germans as an insolent and outrageous undertaking.

Our correspondent declared, too, that no Cincinnati paper now dared to say a good word for the Allies, and that one of them that started to do something along that line was promptly convinced by a big advertiser that to oppose, and even not to support, the German cause would not do.

That such a state of affairs could exist in an American city one would like to think incredible, but the presentment of the Federal Grand Jury certainly goes far toward confirming our correspondent's charges. Truly, journalism could not fall to a lower level than is disclosed from these two sources.

Struggling with Congestion.

There is nothing of exaggeration in the statements regarding the traffic situation in this city made by the Police Commissioner in his letter to the Mayor. He might, indeed, have written, not that business soon will be, but that already it is, seriously impeded by the inadequacy of our streets and avenues for the convenient movement of the vehicles using them.

The Commissioner's own recommendations for decreasing the congestion are probably the best that could be made for immediate adoption, but it is to be regretted that in considerable part they consist of proposals to increase the facilities for wheeled traffic by narrowing sidewalks and so decreasing those, now none too great, of pebble on foot. That there is work for the traffic commission, the creation of which he advises, is clear, and if would be well if drivers could be persuaded or forced to make a better utilisation of the avenues a little further from the centre of the city than are the few into which they persistently crowd at present.

The probability is, however, that sooner or later New York will have to resort to the almost desperate remedy of providing itself with the new longitudinal thoroughfares it so badly needs. The very idea of doing that at this late day is enough to turn gray with anxiety whatever of the New York taxpayers' hair has not yet suffered that change, but there seems to be no other real cure for the original mistake of the visionless planners who made our north and south blocks short and our east and west blocks long. We can see the wrongness of that so plainly that their error is almost incomprehensible, but the gift of prophecy has always been rarely bestowed, and it is hardly fair to criticise those from whom it has been withheld.

But why does the Commissioner so emphasize as a cause of congestion the increased use of automobiles and motor trucks? Except for this change our troubles would be far worse than they are, for every motor car means the saving of the highway space that without it would have to be given to anywhere from one to a dozen horses.

Now the "Columbian Islands."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your impatience over the many names that have been thought up by "a waste of gray matter" for our newly acquired islands is not altogether too great to admit of another one, I should like to suggest one which would be eminently appropriate—the Columbian Islands. HENRY K. WHITE.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 24, 1917.

TO A SOLDIER SWEETHEART.

This have I said:
Across the sea they need you; that fierce foe
Must be defeated. I would have you go
And God would have you. You are young and strong;
The war will soon be over, and ere long
The struggle but a story oft related;
Our love will greater be because we waited.

This have I thought:
I need you more than country could have need.
Without you life is darkness. Is the greed
Of nations worth the struggle and the pain?
God hear my prayer, and grant that you remain;
For I would have you hide away with me—
Where peaceful homes abide, and hearts are free!

MARJORIE B. SOMERS.

PRO-GERMAN HISSED IN DEFENSE MEETING

Uproar in Washington Congress as Ludwig Nissen Defends Belgian Invasion.

PROTESTS HALT HIS SPEECH

Roosevelt, In Letter, Urges Preparedness—Education in Better Citizenship Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The full scope of national preparedness ideas now abroad in the country, reaching from universal military service for men to registration of the nation's woman power against a war emergency, was spread before delegates to the National Security League's Congress of Constructive Patriotism here today and tonight by enthusiastically applauded speakers.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Walter C. Piper of Detroit, Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., Miss Grace Parker of New York, and Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, took occasion to declare emphatically their allegiance to the cause of universal military training and service. Letters were read from Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Edge of New Jersey expressing the same view.

The congress was thrown into an uproar late today when Ludwig Nissen, a Brooklyn importer, attacked Elihu Root for his speech at last night's session denouncing Germany. Amid hisses and repeated interruptions Mr. Nissen declared the address, while it might have been a great utterance if delivered at the proper place, "was the rankest outrage ever permitted and perpetrated upon an American audience on this particular occasion, under the guise of American patriotism."

Cries of "No!" and "Sit down!" greeted this declaration, and while the Chairman tried ineffectually to restore order Nissen shouted that he simply was protesting against turning the conference into a pro-Ally propaganda, and went on to say that no paid propagandists could possibly have spoken more effectively for an English propaganda than Senator Root did here last night."

All Newspapers "Subsidized."

"I know I will be derided," he continued, when the hissing again had subsided, "and I know what I am saying here today will not be reported by the newspapers because the newspapers will not print a bit of news that is favorable to Germany. If they do, they will lose their financial advertisements and every one of them is subsidized."

The speaker then began a defense of the German invasion of Belgium, but was interrupted by a motion to adjourn. After the motion had been seconded the Chairman intervened with a plea that Mr. Nissen be permitted to finish, and the audience again was quieted. Then hissing and interruptions broke out afresh a moment later and continued until the end of the short address.

Senator Root and Judge Parker both referred to Germany's action as a crime," said Mr. Nissen. "There was no crime, because there never was a guarantee. In 1839, England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia entered into an agreement to respect the neutrality of Belgium. That neutrality was respected up to the time of 1870, when Emperor Napoleon declared war on Germany. At that time no less a statesman than William E. Gladstone said, as Prime Minister of England, in the Westminster Parliament, that that agreement could not be considered binding upon either of the parties to it.

"What else happened? Gentlemen, you don't want to hear the truth—"

At this point it was announced that the time allotted Mr. Nissen, who had arisen under a rule permitting five-minute discussions by the audience, had expired. He sat down in the midst of a tumult and while a motion was pending to dispense with further speeches from other than invited speakers unless they indicated beforehand the nature of their remarks.

Mr. Hagedorn expressed the keynote of the congress when he declared that education toward citizenship was the vital part of any national preparedness, the only hope of the abolition of war.

"We must build up the army and navy," he said, "but force must be the servant of the spirit, or it will be the master. There can be no partnership there. An alert democracy must stand behind the army and navy, an inner wall of enlightened and vigorous citizenship."

Assailing the American educational system as calculated to produce men indifferent to national affairs, Mr. Hagedorn said: "It is treason to be indifferent. The stupidity of standpat educators makes quite as much for war as the stupidity of munition makers."

Roosevelt on Preparedness.

Colonel Roosevelt said in his letter that national preparedness meant spiritual, material, civic, industrial, and military preparedness, and the thorough Americanization of the country. He wrote in part:

"We need more than anything else in this country, thorough-going Americanism, for unless we are Americans and nothing else, we are not a nation at all, and thorough-going preparedness in time of peace against war, for if we are not thus prepared we shall remain a nation only until some more virile nation finds it worth while to conquer us.

"The work of preparedness—spiritual and material, civic, industrial and military—and the work of Americanization are simply the two paramount phases or elements of the work of constructive patriotism which your Congress has gathered together. There can be no real preparedness in this country unless this country is thoroughly Americanized, for only a patriotic people will prepare, and there can be no deep, national feeling for America until we are all of us Americans through and through.

"Everything is un-American that tends either to government by a plutocracy or government by a mob. To divide along the lines of section or caste or creed is un-American. The things that will destroy America are prosperity at any price, peace at any price, safety first instead of duty first, the love of soft living, and the get-rich-quick theory of life.

"Preparedness must be of the soul no less than of the body. We must make Americanism and Americanization mean the same thing to the native born and to the foreign born; to the man and to the woman; to the rich and to the poor; to the employer and to the wage-worker.

No Loyalty on Fifty-Fifty Basis.

"Citizenship must mean an undivided loyalty to America; there can be no citizenship on the fifty-fifty basis; there can be no loyalty half to America and half to Germany or England or France or Ireland, or any other country. We must have one American language. The American standard of living conditions and the American standard of working conditions both must be high. We must insist upon them for immigrants as well as for the native born. We must insist that the people who work here, live here; that they are not mere birds of passage from abroad.

"I advocate military preparedness, not for the sake of war, but for the sake of safeguarding this nation against war so long as that is possible, and of guaranteeing its honor and safety if war should nevertheless come. We hope ultimately the day will come on this earth when wars will cease. But at present the realization of that hope seems as far in the future as the realization of that other hope—that some day in the future all crime will cease.

"We need first and foremost a thoroughly efficient and large navy. In the next place we need a small but highly efficient regular army, of say a quarter million men; an army where provision is made for a certain proportion of the promotions to be by merit, instead of merely seniority; an army of short-term soldiers, better paid than at present, and an army which, like the navy, shall be under the guidance of a general staff. Moreover, every year there should be at one time field manoeuvres of from fifty to one hundred thousand men.

"The events of the last Summer have shown that the Hay bill was as foolish and unpatriotic a bit of flimflock legislation as was ever put on the statute book. I have the greatest admiration and respect for the individual militiaman who went to the border. But the system under which they were sent worked rank injustice to most of them, rank favoritism for some of them, and was worse than ineffective from the national standpoint. It is folly and worse than folly to pretend that the National Guard is an efficient second line of defense.

Navy Second to England's.

"Be it remembered that such a national armed force as that for which I ask, while very powerful for defense would be almost useless for aggression. I wish to see our navy second only to that of Great Britain, because Great Britain is the only power whose naval needs are greater than ours. I do not ask that our army become second, or anywhere near second, to Germany's, because Germany's military needs are far greater than ours; but merely that relatively to our size our army be made to correspond to that of Switzerland.

"This would mean that for the last two or three years of school our boys would have some military training, substantially such as is given in the Swiss and Australian schools; and that at about the age of 19 they would spend six months in actual service in the field (or at sea with the fleet) with the colors, and would thereafter for three or four years be required to spend a couple of weeks each year with the colors. Each year, among those who had served well for the six months, a number could be chosen to be trained as officers."

As presiding officer of the day session, Senator Fletcher called attention to the fact that the army and navy budget now before Congress had reached a total of $830,000,000. Taking up the failure of the National Guard and regular army to recruit up to authorized strength, he declared the time had come when the burden of military service "must be shared by all and shared alike."

Registration of Woman Power.

Miss Parker told the congress that England had now registered her woman power and set herself in the position that Germany was in twenty-four hours after the declaration of war. Germany already had registered her women, who were promptly substituted for men called to arms, she said, and had mapped out a program for similar action by the United States. She urged unification of American women's clubs and societies for defense purposes.

Mr. Nagel declared the budget system and a responsible Cabinet form of government were the cornerstone of national preparedness.

Professor Edward A. Stalner of Grinnell College, Iowa, speaking from the viewpoint of a naturalized American, repudiated suggestions that America could ever be "Chinafied or Prussianized."

"We are naturally too pugnacious for that," he said. "We are too impatient with slow, historic processes, too unamenable to discipline. Gone is the optimism which made us rise every Fourth of July and challenge the whole world to stand up for a licking. We are now possessed by a spirit of pessimism which is equally dangerous; for as once we exaggerated our virtues and our strength, we now are in grave danger of exaggerating our faults and weaknesses."

Raymond B. Price of New York took a similar view. He cited that in the operation of 5,000 plants in the present emergency by the British Government, opportunity has been furnished to judge the economic effect of proper housing and clothing and feeding of workers, and the lessons were striking. The greatest accomplishment of Great Britain in the war had been, he said, the maintenance of her productive capacity at increased efficiency despite the fact that 6,000,000 men had been withdrawn from production as soldiers.

Miss Frances A. Kellor of New York expected to speak on "Americanization of Industry," but was unable to attend through illness.

Mayor Mitchel of New York, who presided at the night session, said pacifists might be divided into two classes, "Loyal, honest visionaries," and "dishonest, contemptible men who want to take everything and give nothing to the country."

Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, New York; Henry D. Estabrook of New York, William T. Marbury of Baltimore, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Major Abel Davis of Chicago also spoke.

PASSES BIG SUPPLY BILL.

Senate Puts All Post Offices Under Civil Service Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The annual Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the second of the big supply measures on the appropriation program to be disposed of before March 4, was passed late today by the Senate after provisions had been written into it placing all Postmasters on the civil service list, forbidding employes of the Bureau of Education receiving compensation from private educational foundations, and further increasing the pay of Government clerks.

The stipulation that Postmasterships of all classes shall be made non-political and put under civil service rules was adopted as an amendment to an amendment to the section providing for the salaries of certain officials of the Post Office Department. Several Senators insisted tonight that it was not germane to the appropriation measure, and predicted that it would be eliminated in conference with the House.

Under the scale of salary increases for Government clerks adopted by the Senate, the pay of those receiving less than $480 annually would be increased 15 per cent., and the pay of those receiving between $480 and $1,000 would be increased 10 per cent. As passed by the House the bill provided for an increase of 10 per cent. for all those whose salaries are less than $1,200, and of 5 per cent. for those receiving between $1,200 and $1,800.

About $1,000,000 was added to the measure in the Senate, bringing the total approximately to $40,000,000.

ATTACK INAUGURAL POMP.

Senators Appropriate $26,000, but Assert Ceremonies Are Too Lavish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate voted favorably today on the $25,000 appropriation to pay for the inauguration expenses at the Capitol, but not until there had been some lively talk about how Washington hotel keepers "rob" visitors and some observations that the inaugural ceremonies have come to resemble a coronation pageant.

When Senator Overman brought the resolution from the Appropriations Committee, Senator McCumber, Republican, suggested that it should include provisions to prevent hotel keepers from raising their rates. He said he had been informed by one hotel that a room for inauguration week would cost $200.

"I'm not going to object to this resolution," said Senator Works, Republican, "but I would like to see one President inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, suitable in a democracy. We are having a coronation every four years, and it is undemocratic and unAmerican, and I would like to see it abolished."

Senator Borah, Republican, observed that people who come to inaugurations do so with eyes open and pockets full for a good time.

Reconstruction at Side-a-Wee Home

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We would appreciate your kindness in making known to the public that, owing to the alterations now being made in the Side-a-Wee Home, at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, we find great difficulty in accepting and treating all the animals brought to us.

We have never refused a homeless animal, but owing to the fact that we are spending over $4,000, which has been given to us specifically for the purpose of making our hospital department a model of construction, we are not at the moment prepared to receive sick animals.

We can hardly avoid this condition, but our experience during the recent past makes us reluctantly request that those desiring to place suffering animals in our care refrain from doing so until our hospital is in condition to receive them, which we confidently hope will be the case within a few weeks.

We regret, even for a short time, being compelled to have this most important side of our work remain in abeyance, but feel that in justice to the work it must be so for the moment. FLORA J. A. J. KIERNAN.

New York, Jan. 26, 1917. President.

Dr. Jowett on the Peace Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of today's issue there is a report of an important meeting of the New York Peace Society. As I am mentioned in your report as a Vice President of the society, I may be allowed to say that I am not able to give unconditional approval to every part of the address which President Wilson made to the Senate last Monday. While I agree whole-heartedly with the President's aspirations and goals, I am firmly convinced that an immediate settlement, which left the victory of the allied cause uncertain, would have no permanency, but would lead to a speedy renewal of the very condition in which the present conflict was born. JOHN H. JOWETT.

New York, Jan. 26, 1917.

DEMOCRATS HOLD UP BORAH RESOLUTION

Refuse to Adopt It Without Debate, Fearing It Will Be Viewed as Slap at Wilson.

MONROE DOCTRINE SECURE

Lewis and Hoke Smith Insist the President Expressed No Idea of Abandoning It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to reach an agreement between the Democrats and Republicans on the disposition of the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Borah reaffirming the faith of the Senate in the Monroe Doctrine and Washington's advice to avoid entangling alliances. At the opening of the morning session Senator Borah conferred with Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders, and then suggested to Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Lewis of Illinois, in the absence of Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that he would be willing to forego a debate on the resolution if the majority would permit an immediate vote on it.

The offer was not accepted for two reasons, the Democratic Senators afterward explained. In the first place, they believed the Democrats would be unwilling to consent to any agreement to vote in the absence of Senator Stone, in whose provinces the resolution properly belongs. Secondly, they said they believed practically all the Democrats would be willing to vote for the principles embodied in the Borah resolution, but before doing so they wished to make it clear that they considered this in no sense as in opposition to the proposals outlined in the President's address suggesting a concert of nations to guarantee a permanent peace.

"Personally I would be entirely willing to support the Borah resolution," Senator Lewis said, "because it does not conflict in any way with the President's suggestions. I see no reason why the resolution should not come to a vote, except that in the manner in which it has been introduced it might look like a reflection on the President's speech if we passed it without debate. It might easily look to the country as if we were passing the resolution because we were afraid the President intended to abandon the Monroe Doctrine. If we can have an opportunity to explain our view, which is that an indorsement of the resolution is at the same time an indorsement of the President, I personally see no reason why the resolution should not be passed unanimously."

Monroe Doctrine Safe.

Senator Smith was equally positive in his assurance that the President had not advocated a departure from the Monroe Doctrine, but only an enlargement of its principles to include Europe, and that a reaffirmation of faith in it would therefore not conflict with his views. "At the same time," Mr. Smith said, "we cannot permit the country to misunderstand our position. If the resolution went through without any discussion, coming as it does from the Republican side, it might be misinterpreted as a repudiation of some part of the President's speech. I personally am so heartily in accord with every word that he said that I can't permit any hint of such a view to be circulated.

"The speech is serving us now abroad and it will continue to serve us more. It is going to help greatly in keeping us out of trouble. My own view is that it ought to be permitted to explain itself to the United States and foreign countries without our interfering in the discussion at all. If we press the Borah resolution it must be with the distinct understanding that we are at the same time supporting the President."

Senator Borah said this afternoon that unless discussion on the Cummins resolution, which sets aside a definite time for a debate on the President's address, and predicted that it would be eliminated in conference with the House.

He said he did not agree with the Democratic leaders that the principles involved in his resolution created no conflict with the President's position, but that he would be entirely willing to confine his discussion to the necessity of maintaining the historic American position without any direct references at all to the President's address.

"I don't think the debate can fail to show a conflict in opinion," he said, "but if the Democratic Party thinks it can support the President at the same time that it votes for my resolution, so much the better. I can easily refrain from making direct mention of the President's speech and still say all I want to say about the Monroe Doctrine, and the principles will be clear enough to stand for themselves."

It was suggested in one quarter that if a resolution were allowed to come to a vote at all it might be with an amendment to the effect that the Senate in reaffirming its faith in the Monroe Doctrine also indorsed the address of the President. It is possible that this would be acceptable to some of the Progressive Republicans, so long as the Senate was definitely committing itself to the view that the President's proposals were not leading to an abandonment of the

PRESIDENT TO EAT A 10-CENT DINNER

Stuffed Peppers Chief Item of 25-Cent Diet Menu Provided for the White House.

LUNCH WILL COST 8 CENTS

At That Meal Mr. Wilson Will Get a Salmon Croquette with Peas and One Lone Date.

A menu providing for a 10-cent dinner was delivered at the White House in Washington yesterday by Miss Eula McClary, a representative of the Life Extension Institute, which has charge of the police diet squad 25-cents-a-day food test here.

Miss McClary left her special White House menus with Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson. The President recently signified his willingness to try the economic diet one day, provided Mrs. Wilson approved.

This was the day's menu delivered at the White House by Miss McClary:

Breakfast.

Oatmeal and milk.
Toast and butter.
Coffee, with milk.
(Cost, 7 cents.)

Luncheon.

Salmon croquettes, with peas, and one date.
Bread and butter.
Tea, with milk.
(Cost, 8 cents.)

Dinner.

Baked split peas.
Stuffed green peppers.
Whole wheat bread, butter.
Sliced oranges and bananas.
Tea, with milk.
(Cost, 10 cents.)

Mrs. Wilson has not yet announced the date when the White House chefs will be requested to serve the food provided for on the menu.

Nine of the twelve members of the diet squad proved by the scales yesterday that they had thrived on a fare costing 25 cents a day for each man, but three of the rookies had lost weight during the economic food demonstration of eighteen days. These men from the Police Training School, who volunteered on Jan. 8 to take part in a test covering three weeks, and began it with some misgivings, are now so thoroughly pleased with their experience and the apparent success of the venture that they expressed a willingness to continue indefinitely.

But, so far as the rookies are concerned, the experiment will end with dinner on Monday. The scientific experts believe the demonstration has served its purpose in acquainting the public with information concerning thrift and the best methods for proper and healthful living, and that no practical gain would result in continuing the experiments.

The total weight of the squad on Jan. 8, at the beginning of the demonstration, was 2,030 pounds. Yesterday the total was 2,049¼ pounds, a gain of 19¼ pounds. Nine of the men have gained a total of 21¼ pounds, but this was reduced two pounds by the losses of three. The individual weights, gains and losses are shown in this table:

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 26.	Gain.	Loss.
Gilroy	141	163	2	..
Corcoran	165	168½	3½	..
Puckingham	200	201½	1½	..
Twombley	161	162	1	..
Hogan	150	155½	5½	..
Lyons	159	159½	½	..
Smith	165	166¾	1¾	..
Curley	173	171¼	..	¾
Reilly	158	160	4	..
Hanlen	167	166	..	1
Goldman	170	171½	1½	..
Rasch	135	137	2	..
Total	2,030	2,049¼	21¼	2

It is intended to continue the diet kitchen for several days to permit employes of one or more of the city departments to try the diet. It is expected that twelve street cleaners and their wives will form a special squad. The rookies had these dishes yesterday:

Breakfast.

Hominy and milk.
Buttered toast.
Coffee, with milk.
(Cost, 7 cents; 870 calories.)

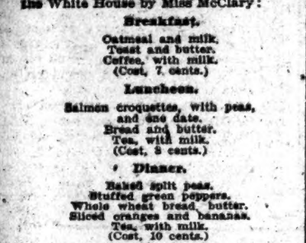
Luncheon.

Baked rice and cheese.
Raisin bread.
Apple sauce.
Tea, with milk.
(Cost, 7 cents; 1,000 calories.)

Dinner.

Escalloped salmon.
German friend potatoes.
Graham bread, butter.
Prune pie.
Tea, with milk.
(Cost, 11 cents; 1,200 calories.)

A written request has reached the Life Extension Institute from a community organization in Philadelphia, asking that the diet experiment be repeated there.



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DEWEY LEFT ALL TO FAMILY.

Will Provides Annuity for Sister—No Estimate of Estate Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Admiral Dewey's will, dated Dec. 17, 1915, was filed today for probate. It bequeaths a life annuity of $500 to his sister, Mrs. Mary P. Greeley, and directs that a suitable stone be placed over his grave in Arlington National Cemetery.

The remaining estate, of which no estimate is made, is left to the widow and his son, George Dewey, Jr., who are named as executors without bond.

Entertains for Miss Glory Thomas.

Mrs. Augustus Thomas of 60 East Fifty-sixth Street entertained with a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Glory Thomas. The guests, numbering sixty, included many of the Winter's debutantes. Among them were the Misses Madeleine Lynch, Jeannette Blake, Beatrice Pynchon, Edith Williams, Nathalie Browning, Sarah Bulkley, Caryl Hackstaff, Marie Thayer, Esther Tiers, Helen Griffin, Loraine Allen, Theodora Tiffany, Elizabeth Reynolds, Martha Keep, Constance De Lanoy, Therese Browning, Charlotte Guye, Elsie Saltus, Nina Ryan, Beatrice Beck, Peggy Busk, Katherine Turck, Helen Dudgeon, Ann Winchester, Evangeline Johnson, Madge Lesher, Gertrude Reutter, Emmalene Siser, Adelaide Smith, Jeannette Pruyn, Marjorie Silcocks, Isobel Yeomans, and Olivia Erdmann.

MacCurdy-Sutphin Wedding Today.

Miss Marguerite Sutphin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sutphin of Jamaica, L. I., will be married this morning to Dr. Frederick MacCurdy of this city, in Grace Episcopal Church, Jamaica. Miss Sutphin's grandfather, the late John H. Sutphin, was County Clerk of Queens for thirty-three years. Dr. MacCurdy was formerly assistant physician on Randall's Island, and is now chief diagnostician of the Extension of Life League of New York.

C. H. Gray Marries Miss Frederick.

Charles Henry Gray, a stepson of Billy B. Van, the actor, and Miss Estelle Marie Frederick of 756 Eighth Avenue were married yesterday in the marriage chapel in the Municipal Building by Deputy City Clerk Goodwin. The bridegroom is Treasurer of the Playhouse.

A Luncheon for Miss Moran.

Mrs. William M. Baldwin gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for Miss Sylvester Moran. Among the guests were the Misses Alice and Mary Baldwin, Helen Bacon, Katharine Biggs, Grace Colgate, Elisabeth Cushman, Marey J. Francke, Katharine Morrell, Mary Munro, Elsbeth Merck, Ethel H. Potter, Frances T. Riker, Nannie Rogers, Helen Riebel, May Tailer, and Mrs. Robert Myles, Jr.

Miss Anna A. Schaefer Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Schaefer of 8 East Eighty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna A. Schaefer, to Arthur W. Knoblieff, son of Mrs. J. W. Knoblieff of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Baron Jesko Von Puttkamer.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.—The Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung prints a Berlin dispatch announcing the sudden death there of Baron Jesko von Puttkamer, former Governor of the German Kamerun, West Africa.

A sensation was caused in 1906 by the announcement that Baron von Puttkamer, who was at the time Governor of the Kamerun, would resign on account of ill health. Early in the next year, after he had been removed from his post, he was found guilty in the Imperial Disciplinary Court at Potsdam on three charges of breach of discipline and reprimanded. The Baron was in his seventy-seventh year.

ATLANTIC CITY LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
Pennsylvania Railroad, week-end outing, Saturday, February 10th. Tickets $11 to $15, including hotel. Consult agents or phone "Madison Square 7900."—Advt.

AID FOR FRENCH ORPHANS.

Women Here Agree to Support 50 for Year at Cost of $72 Each.

Many prominent people filled the ballroom in the house of Mrs. Walter B. James, at 7 East Seventieth Street, yesterday, in the interest of the Comité France-Americain pour la Protection des Enfants de la Frontière, with headquarters in Paris.

Appeals made for little children of France made orphans and homeless by the war induced a small group of women to offer to support fifty children for one year. This means $72 for each child, somewhat more than is asked by other organizations, because the Comité France-Americain receives no money from the Government. Mrs. William H. Hill, who gave an illustrated talk on the relief work, said, referring to this: "We cannot offer money to the French Government, but we feel that by relieving it of the care of any of the children we are aiding it."

The Marquis de Polignac presided at the meeting, and Will Irwin was a speaker. The meeting was under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss, Bishop and Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Coibert P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Arthur Waldo Dewey.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Arthur Waldo Dewey of London, England, a cousin of the late Admiral George Dewey, was stricken with heart disease on a trolley car here late today and died while being removed to a hospital. He was 65 years old. He was a retired member of the cotton firm of S. W. Dewey & Co. of this city, and a member of the Corinthian and Boston Yacht Clubs. Recently Mr. Dewey and his wife took an apartment in New York City.

Samuel Hazelton.

Samuel Hazelton, President of Hazelton Brothers, piano manufacturers, died on Thursday night at the home of his sister, Miss Mary H. Hazelton, 30 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Hazelton was born here, and lived with his uncle, Frederick Hazelton, who, with his brother Henry, founded Hazelton Brothers in 1849. And in 1875 became owner of the business.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LAURA CORNELIA CRANE, wife of Colonel Alexander B. Crane, lawyer, died yesterday at her home, Holmhurst, in Scarsdale, in her eighty-fourth year.

The Rev. DANIEL RYDER, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, died yesterday in Rahway, N. J.

JOHN E. MURPHY, a retired wholesale grocer of Manhattan and a resident of Far Rockaway for thirty years, died at his home there on Thursday, aged 67. Mr. Murphy was at one time Chief Clerk of the Park Department and later a School Trustee of this city.

Mrs. SUSAN E. McQUADE GORMAN, a member of an old Brooklyn family and the widow of Peter Gorman, died on Thursday at her home, 1,256 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was 68 years old, and left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES PARK BATLY, wife of Daniel L. Batly and long an active member of Grace M. E. Church, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 160 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

ARTHUR H. KNOWLES, who served on the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, during the civil war, died at his home in Flushing, L. I., on Thursday. Mr. Knowles was a native of England and came to this country when 9 years of age.

CHARLES BELL BUTLER, President of the Butler-Ward Company, book manufacturers, in Hubert Street, Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 200 Eighth Avenue, South Brooklyn. He was born in Detroit, Mich., fifty-one years ago, and was a member of the Montauk Club and the Central Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH F. McGREADY, for thirty-three years engineer for the American News Company, died on Thursday at his home, 243 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 66 years old and was the Democratic Captain of the Thirty-first Election District.

Mrs. JULIA D. GOTT, widow of Colonel B. Frank Gott, a civil war veteran, who was at one time President of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Charities and Correction of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her son in Bunting Avenue, Godney Farms, White Plains, N. Y. Her son, Charles D. Gott, is Vice President of the Self-Winding Clock Company of Brooklyn.

Mrs. SOPHIE A. MACY, formerly for fourteen years the contralto soloist in Calvary Baptist Church and the Church of the Ascension in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home in Richmond Hill, L. I., from pneumonia. She was 56 years old and the widow of J. Williams Macy.

Mrs. ANNA R. MEAD EVANS, 87 years old, widow of Wilson Evans, for many years a foreman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Thursday at her home, 405 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHARINE Z. WHITE, wife of William H. White and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, is dead at her home, 447 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

WILLIAM FRANCIS PLAYER, a salesman for the wholesale drug house of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. of Manhattan, died at his home, 485 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his fifty-fourth year. He was a Past Noble Grand of Magnolia Lodge 100, I. O. O. F.

Mrs. MARY STOREY McDERMOTT, born in Newcastle, England, seventy-four years ago and a resident of Brooklyn since childhood, is dead at her home, 668 Nostrand Avenue. She was the widow of Harry McDermott, and left a son and three daughters.

BEN BLEWETT, Superintendent of Schools of St. Louis, Mo., dropped dead of heart disease on Thursday in Washington while addressing a committee of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, to which he was a delegate.

DAVID E. FINLEY, member of Congress from South Carolina since 1899, died yesterday in a hospital at Charlestie, N. C. He was in his fifty-sixth year and was born in Trenton, Ark.

BENJAMIN CHRISTIE, formerly Superintendent of the Sloane Company, manufacturing jewelers of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

VALENTINE HEINZ, connected with the United States Rubber Company for many years, died yesterday at his home in Highland Park, N. J.

JOSEPH H. SMITH, a resident of Montclair, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at his home there. He was seventy-three years old.

JOSEPH H. VREELAND, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

WILLIAM B. MILLER, for many years in the drug business here, died yesterday in East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

JOHN N. YOUNG, Eastern manager of the Davis Sewing Machine Company for forty-three years, died yesterday at his home in Summit, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

DE WITT CLINTON GRINNELL, in the real estate business here and on Long Island for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 506 West 178th Street, in his eighty-ninth year.

WILLIAM C. CRUISE, a retired Police Captain, died on Thursday at his home, 441 East Eighty-eighth Street, in his seventy-second year.

Born

KAPLAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, at 122 East 82d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Kaplan, a daughter.

Engaged

WOLFF—BAAR.—Laura Baar to Edward E. Wolff.

Married

BREWSTER—POST.—Philip Bartlett Brewster, son of Rev. and Mrs. William J. Brewster, to Mary Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Post, Thursday, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., by Rev. William J. Brewster.

JEWETT—PLUNKETT.—At the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, on Thursday, Jan. 25, Elizabeth Agnes Plunkett to Stephen Parham Jewett, M.D.

SALISBURY—JOHNSON.—On Friday, Jan. 26, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Delany, Dorothy Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin M. Johnson, to Henry Wood Salisbury.

WELLS—WHITE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at 246 East 103d St., Sophie Douglass, daughter of Gaylord S. and the late Sophie Douglass White to Franklin Chamberlain Wells, Jr., of New York.

LEVY—KAHN.—Jan. 25, Theresa S. Kahn to Sylvan Levy.

Died

ABRAMS.—Myral, beloved wife of Louis J. Abrams, and mother of Beatrice Bernstein, Irving and Theresa Abrams. Funeral from 307 West 98th St., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BARRIE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, Alexander, son of the late David and Margaret Young Barrie and beloved father of Caswell Barrie. Funeral service at his late residence, 490 Riverside Drive, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, Martha A., widow of the late Joseph N. and beloved mother of Mrs. Jennie Burns and John A. Bell. Service at her late residence, 356 West 146th St., Saturday, Jan. 27, 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday, 8 A. M. Interment at Feestenkill, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Jan. 25, 1917, Charles Bell, beloved husband of Ella Weeks Starbick Butler. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 8th Av., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

COHEN.—Hayman, Friday, Jan. 26; beloved father of Jacob D., Mandel E., Isidore J., Mitchell, Sylvia Ray Pobolinski, and Martha Cohan. Funeral from his late residence, 24 Mount Morris Park West, Sunday, Jan. 28, 10 A. M. sharp.

COHN.—J. Milton, suddenly, Jan. 26; beloved husband of Ida H. Cohn, son Miles Meimfield, and father of Helen. Funeral from his late residence, 745 Riverside Drive, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M.

CRANE.—On Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, at Holmhurst, Scarsdale, N. Y., Laura Cornelia Mitchell, wife of Colonel Alexander B. Crane, in her 84th year. Funeral services at the Church of St. Luke, Scarsdale, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal 2:46 P. M.

CULLEN.—On Jan. 26, 1917, Mary J. Cullen, at her residence, 848 Park Place, Brooklyn. Requiem mass at 9:30 A. M. at St. Gregory's Church, Monday, Jan. 29. Interment private.

CULLEN.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 24, 1917, Emma F., widow of William G. Cullen, late of Short Hills, N. J., in her 80th year. Funeral private.

FIELDER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Frank Sidney Fielder, M. D., at his residence, 1 West 81st St., N. Y. C. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 2. Dansville (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FLOOD.—On Jan. 25, at his residence, 899 Morris Av., Frederick Lott Flood, son of Edward and Katie E. Lott Flood. Funeral Sunday, 1:30, from St. Angela's Church, at 163d St. and Morris Av.

FREER.—On Jan. 25, 1917, at her residence, 200 Cathedral Parkway, Georgia Hinely, wife of George G. Freer. Service at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., Jan. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

GARDNER.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., regrets to announce the death of our late brother, Avery S. Gardner. Funeral services were held at Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.

ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

GOODMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, Michael, beloved husband of Katherine Neff Goodman, in his 57th year. Funeral from his late residence, 244 97th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Evergreen.

GOTT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 26, Julia D., widow of Colonel B. Frank Gott, at the residence of her son, Burling Av., Godney Farms, White Plains, N. Y. Services will be held there at 12 o'clock noon Monday, Jan. 29.

HAZELTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at his home, 30 West 75th St, Samuel Hazelton. Funeral service Sunday at 2:30.

HAZELTON, Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, 23 West 84th St., for the purpose of holding Masonic service over our late brother, Samuel Hazelton.

ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

HEITKAMT.—Irving Ritsee, on Friday, Jan. 26. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOGG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, in the 82d year of his age, Robert Hogg, husband of the late Annie Donald Hogg. Funeral from his late residence, 143 Keap St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M.

JUDE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, at her late residence, 4,058 Ashland St., Woodhaven, Long Island, Mary Jude, widow of the late Frederick Jude, formerly of 418 East 9th St., N. Y. Services and funeral from the residence Saturday, at 3 P. M.

KEPPLE.—Marion Kepple, beloved wife of Ernest L. Kepple, suddenly, on Jan. 24. Services at her late residence, 2 Brenkerhoff St., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

KROPOSKY.—Moe, dearly beloved husband of Dora, (nee Friedenberg,) devoted father of Sidney. Funeral from late residence, 938 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEHMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 26, at her late residence, 22 Warren St., Newark, N. J., Caroline, widow of the late Isador Lehman, in her 72d year of age. Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

LIBBY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, William H. Libby, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral private.

LINDSAY.—In New York City, on Jan. 26, Mary Evans, wife of George W. Lindsay. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y.

McDERMOTT.—On Jan. 25, 1917, Mary Storey McDermott, age 74 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 668 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

MACY.—Sophie A., at her residence, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, widow of J. Williams Macy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAYNZ.—On Jan. 26, at his residence, 981 Madison Av., Ludwig, beloved husband of Bella, father of Theodore, and brother of Emanuel. Funeral private at the convenience of the family.

MILLER.—On Friday morning, Jan. 26, 1917, William B. Miller, in his 84th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Ammerman, 28 Hawthorne Av., East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

MILLIKEN.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 26, 1917, James Milliken, in his 83d year. Funeral service at his home, 518 Central Av., Sunday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

MORSE.—At New York City, Jan. 25, 1917, Lucretia, mother of Livingston B. and Edna Morse. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, John E., beloved husband of Nellie C. Murphy, (nee Daly,) at his residence, Ocean Av., Far Rockaway. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock at St. Mary's Star-of-the-Sea Church, Saturday, Jan. 27. Interment private.

NEWTON.—On Jan. 24, 1917, William E. Newton, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elliott J. Smith of Islip, N. Y., in his 88th year. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock. Interment Smithtown, N. Y., 2:30 P. M.

OBERMAIER.—At Manchester, Vt., Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, Minna E., wife of John Lewis Obermaier. Funeral at Congregational Church at Dorset, Vt., on Monday, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M.

O'SULLIVAN.—Wednesday, Jan. 24th, Michael R. O'Sullivan, at his residence, 162 Keap St., Brooklyn. Mass of requiem from Transfiguration Church, Marcy Av. and Hooper St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment private.

PECK.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, at her home, 90 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y., of pneumonia, Dorothy Mandall Peck, daughter of the late Charles F. and Julia T. Peck. Services at her late residence on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 4:30. Interment at Washington, D. C.

PECK.—Dorothy M. The Jenny Hunter Kindergarten Alumnae Association is invited to attend the funeral of its faithful and beloved member, Dorothy M. Peck, on Sunday.

ETHEL C. MARSCHUTZ, Secretary.

PELLEW.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Jan. 24, 1917, of Mrs. Henry E. Pellew, a member of the society.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.

THERESE K. THORNE,
Recording Secretary.

PLAYER.—William F. Player passed away Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, after a short illness at his late residence, 485 Quincy St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

SCHEIDER.—Jan. 26, 1917, beloved husband of May Scheider, (nee Greenfield,) aged 29, residence, 352 East 89th St. Funeral notice hereafter. Lancaster (Penn.) papers please copy.

SHERLOCK.—Suddenly, at Mountainview, N. J., Theodore Wyckoff Sherlock, infant son of Ethel Wyckoff and Asbury Van Buren Sherlock, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917. Interment at Cedar Lawn at the convenience of the family.

SMITH.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1917, Theresa Esther, wife of Frank O. Smith, aged 2 years. Funeral private.

SONNENSCHEIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, Moritz, beloved husband of Caroline and beloved father of Abe M. and Charles, in his 67th year. Funeral on Sunday, 11 A. M., from his late residence, 2,149 86th St., Brooklyn.

STALLFORTH.—On Jan. 25, 1917, at the German Hospital, Anita Rives, beloved wife of Frederick Stallforth. Funeral private, at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 15th St. and 8th Av., 2:30 P. M. Saturday.

TREDWELL.—On Jan. 26, in the 86th year of his age, at his late residence, Samuel L., beloved husband of Ella Williams. Funeral private. Any desiring to send flowers will, instead, give the money to the Allied Red Cross.

VAN SICKLEN.—On Jan. 25, Bethany Stuart Dunham, widow of Elbridge Van Sickel, in her 86th year. Funeral from her late residence, Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.

WARNER.—At Millwood, N. Y., Jan. 24th, 1917, Elizabeth J., wife of George A. Warner, in her 74th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Millwood, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 28th, at 2 P. M. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WESTHEIMER.—On Jan. 25, Henry Westheimer, beloved husband of Mary Westheimer, at 316 West 84th St. Funeral services and interment at Baltimore, Md. Please omit flowers.

WOOLLEY.—Entered into the blessedness of the pure in heart. Suddenly, on Friday, the 26th, Elsie Forsythe, beloved daughter of Anna Forsythe, and the late Louis E. Woolley. Funeral services at her late residence, 506 West 159th St., Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

YOUNG.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 24, 1917, John Newton Young, aged 72 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 9 Norwood Av., Summit, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

REICH.—Bernard S., St. Vincent's Hospital, Jan. 24, aged 21. Funeral private.

Died

Bird

BROUSSARD.—Regis, 97 24 Av., Jan. 25, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLEARY.—Harry T., 29 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 25, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRUISE.—William C., 441 East 88th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DONAHUE.—Mary L., 223 East 80th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ELLINGER.—Charles L., 815 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 24. Funeral today, noon.

FINN.—Jane, 103 East 83d St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GARTLAND.—James, 231 East 70th St., Jan. 25, aged 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GRIER.—Walter, 26 West 64th St., Jan. 24.

GRINNELL.—De Witt C., 509 West 173d St., Jan. 25.

GSCHEIWEND. — Lillie, 2,830 Zoletta Av., Bronx, Jan. 25.

HILKE.—William, 429 West 124th St., Jan. 25, aged 34. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

IHLENBURG.—Caroline, Jan. 25, aged 64. Funeral 58th St. and Lexington Av., tomorrow.

KARM.—Mary, 940 Freeman St., Bronx, Jan. 23. Funeral notice later.

KIELY.—Nora, 275 West 145th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KRIEG.—Jacob, Sr., 89 1st Av., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KRUEGER.—Karl, Jan. 25. Funeral 322 East 86th St., today, 3 P. M.

LAVIGNE.—Sophie, 130 East 127th St., Jan. 25, aged 82.

LYNCH.—Michael, Jan. 25. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

McDONALD.—Winifred, 262 West 77th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McGEE.—John, 100 East 59th St., Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGRAW.—James F., 2,192 7th Av., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MAHER.—Julia, 324 West 17th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MEIGHAN.—Mary E., 316 West 70th St., Jan. 25, aged 79. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MURRAY.—Thomas, 32 West 65th St., Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

OWENS.—Annie, 517 East 148th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Patrick, 241 East 93d St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ROTH.—Matilda, 321 East 90th St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SEIBEL.—Louisa, 570 West 172d St., Jan. 24, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STEVENS.—Martin, Jr., 1,758 Madison Av., Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TOBABEN.—Charles, 516 East 86th St., Jan. 25, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Frederick H., Jan. 25. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—David A., 645 Bergen St., Jan. 26.

AUSTIN.—Lucia A., 1,641 Bergen St., Jan. 24. Funeral service today.

BAEDECKER. — Adeline, 792 Madison St., Jan. 24, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

BAUER.—Frank, 849 Putnam Av., Jan. 25, aged 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURKE.—Thomas J., 16 Lawton St., Jan. 25, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARNEY.—Herbert S., 643 Central Av., Jan. 25, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLVIN.—John, 311 Winthrop St., Jan. 26. Funeral private.

DEAKINS.—Caroline, 243 13th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today.

DE LAPP.—Henry J., 91 Monitor St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DICKINSON. — Henrietta, 511 Myrtle Av., Jan. 26, aged 80. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DILGEN.—Jane, 55 Madison St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOWD.—Michael, 1,585 Gates Av., Jan. 25, aged 56.

DOWNEY.—Rachel D., 226 Ralph Av., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

EDMUNDS.—John, 16 Cornelia St., Jan. 24, aged 63.

EVANS.—Anna E., 405 Hancock St., Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow.

FIGUERA.—Ellen, 534 Court St., Jan. 25, aged 19. Funeral Jan. 29.

FLOOD.—Susan, 185 Guernsey St., Jan. 26. Funeral Jan. 29.

FLYNN.—Roger, 492 Clarkson St., Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GERRY.—John, 372 South 3d St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREENE.—James J., 946 71st St., Jan. 25, aged 55. Funeral private.

HARRICKEY.—Thomas J., 1,428 Herkimer St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HEUSTON.—Margaret, 106 High St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JONES.—William J., 496 Marcy Av., Jan. 24, aged 29.

KENNEY.—Mary, 228 Cooper St., Jan. 24. Funeral today.

McCABE.—John, 760 Myrtle Av., Jan. 26. Funeral Jan. 29, 10 A. M.

McCOY.—Edward B., 816 Prospect Place, Jan. 25, aged 70. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McDONALD.—Joseph L., 346 Union St., Jan. 25.

McMANUS.—Julia, 133 24th St., Jan. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MALONEY.—Mary, 152 Noble St., Jan. 25, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MANNIX.—Patrick, 304 Court St., Jan. 25. Funeral notice later.

MAXWELL, Sara A., 1,086 St. John's Place, Jan. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NEWMAN.—Sarah A., 1,281 St. John's Place, Jan. 25. Funeral Jan. 29.

REYNOLDS.—Joseph W., 88 Prospect Park West, Jan. 24.

SCHELLING.—Mary, 876 Macon St., Jan. 25. Funeral Jan. 29.

SCHMIDT.—Johanna, 961 Hancock St., Jan. 25, aged 62. Funeral today.

SHREWSBURY.—Emily A., 743 Van Buren St., Jan. 25.

THORNTON.—Bridget, 213 Warwick St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WHITE.—Catharine J., 447 Irving Av., Jan. 25, aged 49. Funeral Jan. 29.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

COGAN.—Katherine R., Newark, Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COMPTON.—Gertrude K., 869 South 14th St., Newark, Jan. 25, aged 10.

DAVIDSON.—William, 106 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Jan. 24, aged 82. Funeral today.

GLASER.—Herman, West Hoboken, Jan. 24, aged 56. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HABERSANG.—Christina H., 59 Sterling St., Newark, Jan. 26, aged 71.

HAERTEL.—Gustave C., 572 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 23, aged 60. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HIGLEY.—Samuel E., 126 Woodland Av., Jersey City, Jan. 24, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEVERONI.—Angela J., 67 Jefferson St., Hoboken, Jan. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LINK.—John, 233 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Jan. 24, aged 52. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

MUSTRO.—Christe, 417 Adams St., Hoboken, Jan. 24, aged 50.

PROSSER.—Louise, Hoboken, Jan. 24, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

RATHJEN.—Julius, Hoboken, Jan. 24, aged 48.

STEUERWALD.—Philip, 1,229 Park Av., Hoboken, Jan. 25, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Jeremiah, 141 Woodlawn Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9

WEST SIDE TRACKS STIR NEW PROTESTS

Board of Estimate Nettled by Effort to Bring Public Service Board In as an Advisor.

PRENDERGAST ON DEFENSIVE

Takes Senator Burlingame to Task for Inquiry Proposal and Asks Hearing by Civic Bodies.

Sharp controversy over the New York Central's west side improvement plan broke out anew yesterday in three distinct places. First, decided irritation developed in the Board of Estimate when Borough President Marks introduced a resolution requiring the board to invite suggestions from the Public Service Commission as to the proposed agreement between the city and the railroad. Since the fight on the plan has centred chiefly about the demand that jurisdiction over the project be transferred from the Board of Estimate to the Public Service Commission the resolution was defeated after what was described by some of those present as a decidedly "snappy" debate.

Secondly, Controller Prendergast wrote a letter to State Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, calling him sharply to account for introducing a resolution calling for an investigation by the Legislature of the charge that there was "collusion" between certain public officials and officers of the New York Central Railroad.

And, finally, as an immediate response to the announcement that twenty civic associations would send representatives to Albany to urge that authority over the railroad changes be taken from the Board of Estimate, letters were addressed to all of these associations by Controller Prendergast, asking them to hear the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, which has accepted the plans, before joining in any demonstration at the capital.

The resolution introduced by Borough President Marks read:

Resolved, That the Public Service Commission be, and it is hereby invited to submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York such suggestions as it may see fit to make respecting the proposed plan and agreement between the City of New York and the New York Central Railroad.

It was seconded at once by Henry P. Morrison, acting President of Richmond. The displeasure of Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn was easily detected in their faces.

"You'd abdicate your power, would you?" demanded Mr. Pounds of the Borough President of Manhattan.

"No, I think I can let a man suggest what I shall eat for breakfast without letting him eat the breakfast," retorted Mr. Marks.

"The man will grab the breakfast if he gets a chance," warned Mr. Prendergast.

"I think this board would be in a foolish position," broke in Mayor Mitchel, "if it created a doubt as to its own ability to handle this problem by inviting another public body to assist it. We have invited the public to come to public hearings to begin on Feb. 14. We shall be glad to have the Public Service Commissioners appear at those hearings."

Borough President Marks contended that it would be entirely proper for the board to extend a formal invitation for suggestions from the commission in its official capacity, and he demanded a roll call on the resolution. Borough President Connolly of Queens, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Marks were the only ones to vote in favor of it.

EXAGGERATE MOVIE PROFITS

Producer Tells Commission to Salt Press Agent Figures.

Patrick A. Powers, one of the heads of the Universal Film Company, appeared again yesterday before the legislative commission investigating the motion picture industry to determine the advisability of levying a special tax on it. Mr. Powers gave it as his opinion that the business would collapse if it was taxes further.

The witness said that the business was being inflated by large sums of outside capital which would be spent in making pictures to be sold at less than cost, and that while these conditions existed the established concerns could not make money. He said he had counted 54 companies organized during the last year with a capitalization of $100,000 each, none of which had survived.

When confronted with advertisements in trade papers in which his company was spoken of in terms highly laudatory and in which a wonderful future for the industry was predicted, Mr. Powers explained the policy by saying that no business man would predict anything but a rosy future for his concern. He advised the commission to take the figures furnished by press agents with large portions of salt and said that statements about the business were often exaggerated. As an example he stated that his company had made $65,000 on a film on which they were generally believed to have made $1,000,000.

The hearings will be resumed next Wednesday.

MITCHEL IGNORES SHERRILL.

Mayor Will Let Court Decide Whose Chauffeur Was at Fault.

Mayor Mitchel, refusing to enter into a controversy, made known yesterday his intention of letting the court decide whether the Mayor's chauffeur or the chauffeur of William L. Sherrill of the Frohman Amusement Corporation, 18 East Forty-first Street, was to blame for the motor car collision at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue on Tuesday night, endangering the lives of ten persons in the two cars. With the Mayor were Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Thomas, and Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Sherrill expressed surprise that the Mayor had not answered his letter of Jan. 24, in which he complained that the Mayor had used his official position to cause the arrest of Mr. Sherrill's chauffeur, who, Mr. Sherrill says, was blameless.

The Mayor's only comment was:

"I don't care to enter into a controversy with a fellow like that."

Mr. Sherrill's chauffeur, Patrick J. Dowd, will appear next Wednesday before Magistrate House in the Traffic Court for examination.

FIGHT FOR FOX'S MILLION.

Caretaker for Late Senator Says Many Relatives Were in Struggle.

Mrs. Katherine O'Brien, a niece by marriage of the late Senator John Fox, a wealthy Tammany politician, and others who benefited by his will disposing of his $1,000,000 estate, frankly admitted that they were seeking to get all the money they could from the ex-Senator and that they had hopes of getting his estate, according to Joshua Baker McCauley, a caretaker at the Fox country place, Foxhurst, L. I. McCauley was called yesterday as a witness in behalf of Eleanor B. Fox, the seventeen-year-old granddaughter of the Senator, who is contesting the will.

Times Association Dinner Feb. 25.

The annual dinner of the New York Times Association will take place on Sunday, Feb. 25. Further particulars as to the hour and place will be announced later. Alumni members wishing to attend should notify the Treasurer, Wilbur T. Fauley, New York Times Annex, as early as possible.

JAPAN KINDLY TOWARD US.

Foreign Minister's Speech Tells of Improvement in Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Lansing made public today the text of excerpts from a speech which Viscount Motono, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered at the opening of the Japanese Diet on Jan. 23, in which the statement is made that the Tokio Government "is giving deep consideration to the matter of an economic rapprochement between Japan and America."

Viscount Motono, with reference to economic questions in China, commented on the fact that American capitalists have indicated their desire for co-operation with Japanese capitalists, and declared that he regarded this as a "truly gratifying phenomenon." While there have been complicated questions between the two countries, Viscount Motono asserted that "friendly feeling between the two countries has markedly increased."

The Minister is quoted, in part, as follows:

"The Imperial Government is constantly concerned about friendly relations with the American Government and the American people. It is a fact that questions of such a nature as to injure somewhat the friendly relations between the two countries have occurred, but these questions, by means of negotiations in good faith between the Governments of the two countries, have to a certain extent been satisfactorily solved. There are, of course, questions in regard to which the views of the Governments of the two countries do not agree, but this is unavoidable in the relations between nations, and may occur even between allied countries, and is hardly to be wondered at. However, even though the most complicated questions should arise, in case the Governments of the two countries plan some questions without reserve in the spirit of harmony, they can always find a way of compromise. The fact that both the Japanese and American Governments are constantly observing the policy is a matter of great satisfaction to both countries."

WILSON TO SUFFRAGETTES.

Writes of North Dakota Victory—New Yorkers Picket Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The White House today gave out a letter written yesterday by President Wilson to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt indicating an extremely friendly feeling toward the suffrage cause. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Catt:

"May I not express to you and your organization, as well as to the women of North Dakota, my congratulations upon the passage by the Legislature of that State of a bill granting to the women of the State the right to vote for Presidential Electors and for municipal officers? As you know, I have a very real interest in the extension of the suffrage to the women, and I feel that every step in this direction should be applauded. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Twenty-four New York women served today as pickets at the main entrance gates of the White house, holding banners bearing inscriptions that asked President Wilson, with other pertinent questions, what he intended to do for woman suffrage. Among them was Mrs. George Elder Adams, who was said to be a friend of Colonel E. M. House, confidential advisor of President Wilson.

PUTS NO BAN ON STRIKES.

Committee Draws a New Bill to Supplement the Adamson Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee virtually completed a bill today to supplement the Adamson law. Under the new bill railroad strikes and lockouts are not forbidden. President Wilson had suggested that a provision be included to prevent strikes and lockouts pending investigation of differences.

The new bill, however, would make it a criminal offense, punishable by heavy fine, for a railroad employe who has quit work to trespass on railroad property with a view to preventing by violence, intimidation, or threats the operation of trains.

Another important provision of the bill would authorize the President to take over and operate "such part of" a railroad or its equipment as is necessary to move troops or munitions in war time, threatened war, or insurrection.

HIS IDEA OF NEUTRALITY.

Captain of Scandinavian Liner Would Not Allow Gifts to Russian Blind.

Passengers arriving yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav from Copenhagen said that Captain Holst, the commander, was so strongly determined to keep his crew and ship neutral in the war that he would not permit $100 collected at the the concert on Wednesday night to be handed over to the purser for the benefit of the maimed and blind Russian soldiers. He said the money must either be given to the Danish Seamen's Fund or refunded to the donors.

The concert was organized by Georg Harteveld, the Russian pianist, who was the chief performer on the program, and at his request the $100 was refunded.

Wilson Honors J. J. Carty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In recognition of his distinct ability in the realm of wire and wireless communication, the President today signed a commission appointing John J. Carty of New York City, who is Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to be the Senior Major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, the reserve auxiliary of the Signal Corps of the army. This reserve is being formed in each department of the regular army to be called into service in times of war under provisions of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from P. H. Faber and $2 from S. M. Goldberg to be used for the relief of Case M, 100 Neediest Cases.

Don't let skin trouble spoil your good time

Resinol

Quickly Clears the Skin

"I can't have any fun! I am such a *sight* with this skin trouble that people avoid me wherever I go. And the *smarting* torments me so that I don't get any peace, anyhow."

Don't be discouraged! Even in well-established cases of skin-affections, Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually relieves the discomfort at once and quickly clears the sick skin away.

Doctors prescribe the Resinol treatment. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

FARRELL DISCUSSES OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Steelmaker Declares Europe Will Have to Replace Property Worth Five Billions.

OPPOSES ANY BOYCOTT

Tells Foreign Trade Convention That We Must Set Ourselves Against "Commercial War in Peace."

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26.—In an address on "The Future of Foreign Trade," delivered at the dinner tonight of the Fourth National Foreign Trade Convention, James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and President of the United States Steel Corporation, said, in part:

"When the period of hectic industrial activity, of inflated prices and pay rolls of unheard-of amounts comes to an end with the conclusion of peace, we shall have to reckon with conditions in Europe imperatively demanding the speedy resumption there of a foreign trade which experience has shown to be inseparable from domestic prosperity. Though hampered by the tragical reduction of man-power, the advent of women into the ranks of the workers in machine shops, the gain in efficiency from the wider and freer use of automatic tools, and the intensive co-operation both in production and distribution which will be universal, instead of partial in its application, all these will go far to reinforce the reduced vigor of European competition in the market of the world. With us, entry into foreign trade is no longer a matter of choice.

"The opportunities of the near future are sufficiently alluring. There will be a period of industrial reconstruction for Europe, and the retarded development of neutral countries is likely to resume at least its former rate of progress. In this latter field there is room enough for all, the more so because in countries still bare of the appliances of modern civilization the process of equipment is apt to be a cumulative one. The new facilities of transportation, production or public convenience not only create a demand for more, but help to create the wealth needed to pay for them.

"We have seized unfairly the commerce of no people; we have taken no mean advantage of the industrial extremity of others, but we have accepted the responsibility of carrying on enterprises which had been begun by European capital whose further supplies were interrupted. Our entrance into new fields of business enterprise abroad has been of signal benefit, not only to the countries where the investments have been made, but to the original investors whose work we have taken up at the point where they were compelled to lay it down.

Mr. Farrell discussed at some length the probable requirements of Europe after the war. At least $5,000,000,000 worth of property would have to be replaced, he said. Then he continued:

"In presence of the gigantic needs of the war-swept territories in Europe and of their poverty-stricken populations, any application of the old-time methods of competition sounds trivial.

"Co-operation on the broadest and most generous scale, and in the most sympathetic spirit, must be the rule, if economic recovery is to be quick and thorough. We shall greatly facilitate international co-operation for the general welfare of the world by establishing a co-operative system of selling in foreign trade among ourselves."

Discussing the attitude of America to world trade after the war, Mr. Farrell said:

"We shall greatly lessen the possibility of perpetuating in the domain of commerce the bitterness and hatred engendered by the war if we refuse to be drawn into any convention, agreement, or understanding that would make us parties to a boycott of the commerce of any of the nations now arrayed against each other.

"It is a debatable question," Mr. Farrell continued, "whether the United States can become a member of an international league of peace for the prevention of further war, but it is not at all doubtful that we can render an invaluable service to the establishment of lasting concord among the peoples of the earth by setting our face against anything that looks to the perpetuation of commercial war in its train."

In closing his address Mr. Farrell said: "In sober truth, the motto of this convention, 'Greater Prosperity Through Greater Foreign Trade,' might with entire correctness be made to read, 'No Enduring Prosperity Without Foreign Trade.'"

More than 1,100 delegates were in attendance at the sessions of the convention today. The final sessions will be held tomorrow.

SAY B. N. BAKER HAS QUIT.

Washington Report That He Has Resigned from the Shipping Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A report was current in Washington tonight that Bernard N. Baker, a member of the new Federal Shipping Board, had resigned and that his resignation had been accepted by the President. Confirmation of the report was not obtainable from any other official source.

Only last week in a speech before the Navy League of the United States at its dinner in this city Mr. Baker assured its members that as a member of the new board he would do everything possible to aid the navy through the development of the merchant marine.

NEW PEACE MAGAZINE.

Women Edit Four Lights, Which Wants to Shine Against War.

The first issue of a publication called Four Lights will make its appearance today. According to the foreword in this number, "Four Lights will attempt to voice the young, uncompromising woman's peace movement in America, whose aims are daring and immediate—to stop the war in Europe, to federate the nations for organized peace at the close of the war, and, meanwhile, to guard democracy from the subtle dangers of militarism.

It will be a fortnightly, with three new editors for each number. The first editors are Anne Herendeen, Edna Kenton, and Zoë Beckley.

Magistrate Sues a Writer.

Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy commenced a $50,000 libel suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Frank Harris, novelist and magazine writer, and the Pearson Publishing Company, based on a page written by Mr. Harris and published in Pearson's Magazine for February in an article entitled "The Prosecutor-Judge."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:11|Sun sets..5:06|Moon sets..10:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:46	11:23	4:45	5:08
Governors Island	11:11	11:38	5:19	5:42
Hell Gate	12:45	1:07	7:23	7:38

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 26.

SS Hellig Olav, Kirkwall, Jan. 15.
SS Ohion, Cardiff, Jan. 4.
SS Barendrecht, Viru, Dec. 22.
SS Arisonan, Genoa, Jan. 8.
SS Avelianeda, Bordeaux, Jan. 4.
SS Julian Luckenbach, Boston, Jan. 24.
SS Bella, Kingston, Jan. 20.
SS Cavour, Manchester, Jan. 5.
SS Ossabaw, Houston, Jan. 18.
SS City of Madrid, Boston, Jan. 23.
SS Bescoti, Rotterdam, Dec. 17.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Jan. 24.
SS Karen, Matanzas, Jan. 20.
SS San Eduardo, Dartmouth, Jan. 5.
SS Queen Louise, Marseilles, Jan. 3.
SS Zacapa, Cristobal, Jan. 18.
SS Panaman, Boston, Jan. 23.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Jan. 23.
SS Cretic, Boston, Jan. 23.
SS Owago, Bermuda, Jan. 23.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 20.
SS Fleurdelys, Dartmouth, Jan. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Lansing	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Themis	Cristobal	Jan. 1
Lemur Range	Fayal	Dec. 31
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 23
Avelianeda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Marchioness of Bute	Havre	Jan. 4
Collingham	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 5
Manzanillo	Cristobal	Jan. 14
Arizonan	Genoa	Jan. 8
Basse Terre	Fayedeaux	Jan. 9
Penmorval	Havre	Jan. 9
Maracaibo	Mayagues	Jan. 20
Andree	La Pallice	Jan. 9
Northern	Jan.	10
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Sixaola	Kingston	Jan. 23
Coroxal	Puerto Cabello	Jan. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 25

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Fordeaux	Jan. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 25
Brazo	San Juan	Jan. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Calamares	Havana	Jan. 26
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Stephen R. Jones	Montesvideo	Dec. 30

DUE TUESDAY.

*Noordam	Falmouth	Jan. 21
Havana	Havana	Jan. 27
Raphael	Havana	Jan. 27
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 26
Munamar	Antilla	Jan. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 27
Sergipe	Bahia	Jan. 16
Lassell	Alexandra	Jan. 15
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2

DUE THURSDAY.

*Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Jan. 24
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan. 27
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Nigretia	Havre	Jan. 17
Glsia	Havre	Jan. 17
Rosegg	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Borneo	Amsterdam	Jan. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Iroquois	Turks Isles	Jan. 28
Vulcania	Rotterdam	Jan. 14
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 31

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Malls Close. Vessels Sail.

Philadelphia, Liverpool 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen.. 9:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Themistocles, Piraeus.. 7:00 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Afghan Prince, Buenos Aires ..... 10:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana..... 8:00 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Tagus, Jamaica..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Pennsylvanian, Argentina ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Helen, Porto Rico..... —— 12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston.. —— 1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa..... —— 1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville —— 12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas..... —— 12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull..... —— 12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah ..... —— 3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans.. —— 12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston..... —— 12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool.....
Touraine, Bordeaux... 11:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam.. 2:00 P.M. 6:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Apache, Jacksonville... 12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah ..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

HelligOlav, Copenhagen. 10:00 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda.. 9:00 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro.. 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica..... 8:00 A.M. 10:30 A.M.
Philadelphia, Turks Island ..... 3:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas.... 12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana 12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston..... 1:00 P.M.
Grove, San Juan..... 1:00 P.M.
Adonis, Haiti..... 12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Panama, Cristobal.. 11:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M.
Steinstad, Puerto Mexico ..... 12:00 M.
C. of Columbus, Savannah ..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santa Cruz ..... 12:00 M.
Tivives, Santiago..... 12:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville.. 12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool.... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux. 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam.. 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana..... 8:00 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilla ..... 12:00 M.
Lastefor, Rotterdam.... 12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston ..... 1:00 P.M.
C. M'tgomery, Savannah 3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville. 12:00 M.
Sabine, San Juan..... 1:00 P.M.
Ponce, San Juan..... 12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 26.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 38 miles S. E. of Macoris at 7 P. M. 26th.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 451 miles S. at noon.

SS El Capitan, Colon to New York, was 70 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Nelson, Cienfuegos to New York, was 16 miles S. W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 164 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 600 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge to New York, was 100 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Gulf Stream, Port Arthur to New York, was 35 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Sucrosa, Tampico to New York, was 508 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles S. of Cape Henlopen at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 85 miles S. at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 665 miles E. at 8 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 219 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 415 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 210 miles E. of Tampico at noon.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 227 miles E. of Panuco at noon.

SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 650 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Sebree, at Arica, Jan. 24.
SS Pleiades, at Panama, Jan. 25.
SS Santa Clara, at Panama, Jan. 26.
SS Meiderakin, at Panama, Jan. 26.
SS Guantanamo, at Nassau, Jan. 25.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Curacao, Jan. 25.
SS Morro Castle, from Havana, Jan. 25.
SS Olavania, from Palermo, Jan. 23.
SS Bellgrano, from Panama, Jan. 25.

South and Central America Mails.

Cuba, (especially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga..... Jan. 27

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 8:30 A. M.—Tagus..... Jan. 27

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Como..... Jan. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Pennsylvanian..... Jan. 27

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Sama..... Jan. 27

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choloma, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Pastores..... Jan. 27

Guadeloupe and Martinique, at 9 P. M. —Georgeanna Weems..... Jan. 27

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..... Jan. 28

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..... Jan. 31

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Feb. 2

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Niagara..... Feb. 9

RULING ON ARMED TRADERS.

Netherlands to Treat Those in Colonies as Warships.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Jan. 26, (via London.)—The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that armed merchantmen in the Dutch colonies would be treated as war vessels except in the case of ships carrying provisions.

The Government, the Foreign Minister said, had protested against the detention of grain cargoes, and he expressed the hope that Great Britain was prepared to pay compensation, as such detention arose from misconception. The same, he added, could be said with regard to the detention of copper cargoes.

Campers to Hold Reunion.

Camp Champlain and Camp Winahkee, the latter a women's organization, will hold their annual reunion and dinner at the Hotel Ansonia this evening. A dance will follow.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 P. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (by post)—Philadelphia ..... Jan. 27

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Roumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—Bergensfjord..... Jan. 27

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine..... Jan. 27

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Roumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth; also Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, (registered mail closes at 12 P. M., Jan. 27,) at 2:30 P. M., per SS Ryndam..... Jan. 28

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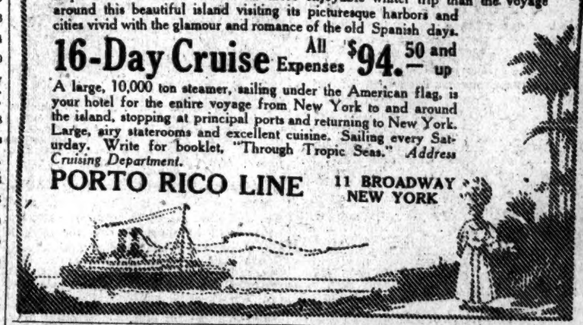

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NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE,
HIGHLAND FALLS, BEACON, Franklin St., 3:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Tel. Franklin 4675. Central Hudson Line.

Eastern Steamship Lines—Metropolitan Line Passenger Service temporarily discontinued. Lines from Boston to Portland, Bangor, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S.

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COTTON GAINS AGAIN.

Opening Showed Advance of 12 to 16 Points and Then Eased Off.

The cotton market was irregular in its movements yesterday. An early advance to 17.42 for May deliveries attracted considerable realizing, and local selling for a reaction soon developed, with prices easing off to practically Thursday's final figures. The market closed steady at a net advance of 2 to 10 points on a final flurry of covering.

The opening was steady at an advance of 12 to 16 points, and the active months held 15 to 22 points net higher during the middle of the morning. A good part of the demand seemed to be in the way of covering and after this subsided the market turned easier, with May selling off from 17.42 to 17.21. That delivery closed at 17.31, with the afternoon trading narrow enough to be influenced by comparatively small orders either way.

Exports for the week were 164,213 bales, against 75,242 for the same week last year. The visible supply of American cotton showed a decrease of 80,619 bales, compared with a decrease of 53,119 bales for the same week last year. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
February	.....	.....	.....	16.97@17.02	16.87
March	17.15	17.34	17.01	17.11@17.12	17.02
April	.....	.....	.....	17.20@	17.10
May	17.33	17.42	17.21	17.31@17.32	17.21
June	17.30	17.39	17.19	17.29@17.30	17.21
July	17.25	17.36	17.13	17.26@17.30	17.19
August	.....	.....	.....	16.97@16.99	16.90
September	.....	.....	.....	16.41@	16.45
October	16.40	16.44	16.32	16.39@16.42	16.34
December	16.50	16.53	16.45	16.46@16.42	16.38

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 17.15c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 18 points higher. Galveston, 17.40c; New Orleans, 16.94c; Mobile, 17.13c, Savannah, 18½c; Norfolk, 17.13c; Augusta, 17.38c; Memphis, 17.25c; Houston, 17.35c; Little Rock, 17.25c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet but steady; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000; imports, 33,000; American, 26,000. Midupland, 10.91d. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 1 point higher. Closed steady, with a net advance of 7@13 points. Jan.-Feb., 10.52d; March-April, 10.53d; May-June, 10.50d; July-Aug., 10.41d; Oct.-Nov., 9.80d. Manchester: Yarns dull and irregular; cloths very dull.

The 12 M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 17.09c; May, 17.29c; July, 17.29c; October, 16.29c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 18,782 bales, compared with 16,012 bales last year. Stocks total 1,399,028 bales, compared with 1,815,180 last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 112,120, against 176,612 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 28,000, against 26,272; Southern mill takings, estimated, 125,000, against 70,000; loss of stocks at interior towns, 31,229, against 44,807; brought into sight for the week, 233,981, against 228,077 last year.

Total crop movement: Port receipts, 5,443,150, against 4,888,455 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 977,830, against 823,100 last year; Southern mill takings, 2,396,000, against 2,150,000; stock at interior towns in excess of Aug. 1, 869,713, against 907,301; brought into sight thus far for season, 9,985,698, against 8,798,856 last year.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

	1917.	Decrease.
2d week January	$257,360	$2,840
Jan. 1-Jan. 21	55,000	11,116

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

3d week January	365,669	*21,691
July 1-Jan. 21	1,162,000	*186,353

*Increase.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for December—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$138,479	$178,922	$181,019
Net after tax..	39,444	65,473	21,004
Sur. after chg.	62,024	80,356	25,524
12 mos. gross..	1,678,673	1,832,863	1,446,196
Net after tax..	607,066	722,250	494,788
Sur. after chg.	605,096	382,722	160,356

NORFOLK & WESTERN for December—

Gross	3,592,593	3,228,715	3,026,715
Net	1,554,498	1,264,218	1,034,008
Sur. after chg.	1,737,080	1,439,532	698,249
6 mos. gross..	20,307,264	18,102,283	17,287,351
Net..	13,015,748	12,197,789	7,373,792
Sur. after chg.	10,808,008	9,630,559	5,062,628

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for December—

Texas Dep.	9,196,228	9,197,195	9,997,195
Total op. exp.	10,240,010	8,401,647	7,000,613
Oper. income..	3,686,505	3,758,558	2,488,339
Six months:			
Total op. rev..	60,830,506	60,097,312	57,495,062
Total op. exp..	39,470,483	39,966,954	39,978,954
Oper. income..	21,525,065	27,746,5 8	19,908,003

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

	1917.	Increase.
Southern Railway:		
Third week January	$1,037,760	$127,435
From July 1	44,187,542	5,406,531
Alabama Great Southern:		
Third week January	101,825	9,610
From July 1	3,856,254	352,894
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
Third week January	18,282	2,121
From July 1	6,795,329	994,756
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
Third week January	58,189	10,360
From July 1	1,567,889	211,763
Mobile & Ohio:		
Third week January	228,974	13,600
From July 1	6,004,265	432,322

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$7,093,112	$6,287,114	$805,997
Net over op'g'g exp. & taxes.	2,716,742	2,180,338	536,404
6 mos. gross..	39,933,700	34,873,382	4,059,887
Net over op'g'g exp. & taxes.	12,654,778	10,565,917	2,088,861

MOBILE & OHIO for December—

Gross	1,115,820	1,011,467	104,352
Net over op'g'g exp. & taxes.	277,655	290,155	*12,500
6 mos. gross..	6,217,580	5,855,975	361,605
Net over op'ng exp. & taxes.	1,244,903	1,346,831	*111,927

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for December—

	1916.	1915.	% Gain
Gross	$1,773,278		17.44
Net	832,482		1.46
Surplus after charges	340,198		10.05
Balance after pf. divs.	250,873		9.48
Twelve months' gross	16,982,806		16.28
Net	7,889,084		13.02
Surplus after charges	2,651,742		15.51
Balance after pf. divs.	1,632,572		22.34

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER of Baltimore for the three months ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross income..	2,248,948	1,964,158	249,818
Op. exp., taxes..	1,121,151	1,031,273	154,070
Net earnings..	1,120,797	1,065,461	95,885
Fixed charges..	597,917	412,956	*15,039
Net income..	722,880	612,505	110,374

*Decrease.

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORPORATION for December—

	1916.	Over 1915.	P. C. Gain
Gross	486,768	96,158	26.92
Net	284,723	72,331	29.52
Surplus after charges	94,103	35,866	61.64
Bal. after preferred divs.	84,103	25,866	62.82
Net earnings..	2,500,825	444,358	44.35
Surplus after charges	1,108,561	348,261	
Bal. after preferred divs.	748,561		

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits	$10,661,668	$8,128,454	$1,450,847
Dividends	8,750,000	1,950,000	900,000
Balance	1,911,668	4,178,454	550,847
Prev. surplus	18,845,810	9,467,356	8,916,509
P. and l. surp.	20,887,279	18,845,810	9,467,356

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits	12,461,836	6,189,786	2,947,886
Insur. reserv.	195,000	195,000	90,000
Balance	12,266,836	5,994,786	2,857,607
Pf. div.	912,488	912,488	525,000
Applic. to com. stock	11,374,328	5,046,948	3,082,607
Common div.	8,406,636	2,634,105	*1,194,240
Balance	2,967,692	2,412,843	888,367
Pow., etc., sur.	2,551,083	1,879,473	591,814
Surplus	5,574,084	772,670	246,708
Prev. surplus	8,992,946	8,992,946	8,906,238
P. and l. sur.	11,399,010	6,024,005	5,282,298

*Includes common stock dividend amounting to $682,900.

CONSOLIDATED ARIZONA SMELTING COMPANY'S earnings for the fourth quarter of 1916 amounted to $292,795. Results by months showed October $89,582, November $78,000, and December $124,838.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	4.25	4.15
Canadian Pacific	1917-'25	4½	4.50	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.45	4.25
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'22	4½	4.25	4.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.25	4.15
C., C. C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.35	4.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.40
Illinois Central	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Leh. & N. Y.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'22	5	5.25	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.25	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.50
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	1917-'28	4½	4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
Penn. H. & E.	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Ext.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
St. Louis Southw.	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.80
Southern Air Li.	1917-'26	5	4.85	4.83
Southern Pac.	1917-'26	4½	4.25	4.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	5	4.45	4.30

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Fifty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $6,275,000. They included:

Sinclair Central American Oil Corp., Millbrook, lands, oil, gas mineral rights in Central American lands, 1,000,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $5,000,000, (tax paid, $50,000;) A. J. Gatinedole, F. H. Buterhorn, H. Thomson, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

Chatham Hotel Corp., hotel, restaurant, cafe, $500,000; D. Haven, A. E. Moore, J. Jansen, Jr., 1,068 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

Verbest Photo Play Corp., photographic motion picture films, $150,000; M. C. Ferger, G. I. and S. D. Matthews, 160 Broadway.

National Shoe Polishing Machine Corp., patented machines, devices, for mechanically polishing shoes, 200 shares $100 each, 400 shares no par value, carry on business with $22,000; A. E. Kelman, E. H. Callanan, Jr., G. H. Wykoff, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

A. B. Rose & Co., Inc., Schnectady, coal, wood, lime, grain, plaster, brick, $14,000; G. M. Burg, T. M. and B. R. Carey, Schenectady.

W. S. Ensign, Inc., personal property used by hotels, restaurants, clubs, railways, steamships, $150,000; T. W. Sprague, J. M. Pyle, W. S. Ensign, 5 East 16th St.

J. D. Duerr Co., Inc., Eddyville, fuels, minerals, lumber, hides, coffee, sugar, metals, cocoa, $75,000; N. V. Rothenberg, C. H. Green, J. F. Sullivan, 25 Nassau st.

The Unique Glove Co., Inc., Gloversville, gloves, mittens, leather, products, $50,000; R. W. Whittaker, A. B. Goodson, A. S. Coon, Gloversville.

The Young Fruit Farms, Inc., Geneva, fruits, vegetables, farm crops, products of the soil, $10,000; C. S. Gold, C. and M. Goldstein, 239 East 24 St.

Iskin, Magnus, and Woronoff, Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; Iskin, M. Sackman, 1485 Lyons Ave., Bronx.

Judson-Lanaill, Inc., advertising, $10,000; B. G. Curtis, J. S. Lanaill, J. B. Judson, 1 Nassau st.

Hirshfield and Mayer, Inc., embroideries, $5,000; F. J. Mayer, L. D. Frank, L. E. Hirshfield, 1194 Broadway.

Rha-Rw Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, construction, $5,000; B. R. and S. Turner, 397 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Baby Shoe Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, shoe machinery, $5,000; C. Reittler, J. Miller, A. Berenson, 381 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

Gold Chemical Powder Mfg. Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil, color men, $5,000; A. Danziger, C. and J. Davis, Harrison.

H and S. Photo Engraving Co., Inc., photography, drawings, engraving, electrotyping, $10,000; H. Rogers, C. Hendricks, H. C. Schoenholz, 104 East 177th St., Bronx.

Authorizations: Keystone Minerals Co., Inc., Manhattan, mining lands, mines, quarry, smelt, refine, minerals, $10,000. Representative, M. Myer, 25 East 21st St., Manhattan.

Autoped Co. of America, Inc., Dover, Del., autos, electric, other motors, $1,000,000. Representative, Conrad Hubert, Thompson Av., Queens.

Hydro-Carbon Gas Co., Inc., Dover, Del., gas machinery, merchandise, $1,000,000. Representative, O. U. Bean, 42 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: The Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., New York, shares 80,000 to 100,000, and working capital $800,000 to $1,000,000, (tax paid $1,000;) United Royalties Corp., Penn Yan, $150,000 to $200,000; Markets Publishing Corp'n, Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000; Novelty Mirror Works, Inc., Manhattan, $1,500 to $10,000; Nevada Show Case Co., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $10,000; Roseville Silk Mills Co., Binghamton, $30,000 to $150,000; Slocum, Avram & Slocum, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Capital reduction: Gross & Gross Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Long Acre Construction Co., Manhattan; Rankin & Carey Coal Co., Inc., Schenectady; Beauty Patch, Lora S. Gilman, Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Charters filed: Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Company, a New York corporation, Camden, deal in chemicals and other articles, $500,000; Felix Wilckes, New York; Ferdinand Wilckes, Passaic, and Elmer Martin, West Orange.

Herr Corporation, a Maryland corporation, Atlantic City, deal in real estate, $2,400,000; Philip L. Poe, J. Craig McLanahan, and E. Morris Cox, Baltimore.

Ridgewood Water Company, Ridgewood Township, operate a water works, $250,000; Clement K. Corbin, Summit; Charles R. Corbin, Rahway, and Carl M. Herbert, Manasquan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 26.—Charters filed: Chlorine Exploration Oil and Gas Corp., explore and develop lands containing oil and natural gas, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Branch Bank Corporation, manufacture automatic banking devices, $1,000,000; Fred S. Abraham, E. S. Carr, E. A. Biggs, all of Chicago.

Nurembers of American Toys, Inc., manufacture, sell, and deal in all kinds of toys, novelties, &c., $500,000; Estelle Allison, Edward M. Allison, Herman M. Diamond, all of New York.

Capital increases: Pathe Freres Phonograph Co., New York, $1,300,000 to $1,500,000.

Change of name: Fidelity Mortgage and Loan Co. to United States Mortgage Co. of Chicago, and increasing its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. Charter first filed here June 17, 1916.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.04
Andes	.18	Kentucky	.02
Best & Belcher	....	Mexican	.07
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.34	Ophir	.12
Challenge Con.	.03	Overman	.03
Chollar	....	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.10	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.20
Hale & Norcross	.07	Utah	.02
Jacket	.08	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.55	Pittsmont	.24
Jim Butler	.76	Rescue	.06
MacNamara	.03	Tonopah Belmont	.78
Midway	.15	Tonopah Extension	.25
Mispah	.14	Tonopah Mining	....
Monarch Pittsburg	.11	Tonopah Montana	.18
Montana	.19	Tonopah Tonopah	.24
North Star	.39	Tonopah Western	.45
Rescue	.27		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.18	Round Mountain	.42
Booth	.15	Sandstorm	....
Crackerjack	.07	Silver Pick	....
Daisy	.04	Tramp	....

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6¾	7	Gold Sovereign	6½	6¾
De. Jarbet	13	15	Granite	60	61
Doctor Jack	15	15½	McKinney	24	25
El Paso	23	45	Portland	180	192
Findlay	6¼	6¾	Vindicator	125	135
Golden Cycle	393½	395	U. Gold M.	2¾	3
Gold Dollar	5½	6			

D'Field Butte | .04
D'Field Florence | .24
D'Field Fraction | .05
D'Field Consolidated | .76
D'Field Merger | .50
Jumbo Extension | .24
Kewanas | .18
Silver Pick | .24
Southland | .02
OTHER DISTRICTS.
Big Jim | 1.30
Nevada Hills | .25
Packard | .06
Rochester | .00
Tramp | .02
United Mines | .75
White Caps | .45

OUTLOOK PLEASES LOVETT.

Railroad Head Says Farm Loan Banks Will Help Business.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 26.—Judge R. S. Lovett, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, who was here today, said:

"Railroads over the country are making fair returns on their investment, especially last year. However, that was an abnormal year. Everybody wanting to ship at once and the absence of ocean shipping have created a little discomfort over the country on account of a car shortage.

"On my own lines I am looking for better business from now on because of the Federal farm loan law. The establishment of these banks and the use of the money by farmers are going to result in a great development of idle lands, and agriculture always goes good with railroad business."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Heavy selling pressure developed in the wheat market, and at the close of the day prices were only slightly above the lowest and showed net losses of ¾c to 2⅞c. In the local cash market No. 2 red winter wheat was quoted at $2.06¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.17¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.17¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.83	1.80⅞	1.81¾	1.85	1.25⅝
July	1.38	1.37¼	1.37¾	1.39¼	1.05¾
September	1.39⅝	1.37¼	1.38	1.38⅝	....

CORN.

The corn market showed heaviness, and at the close was 1c net lower, mainly on the break in wheat. Increased export activity was noted, but mainly to fill ocean tonnage awaiting cargoes at the seaboard. Cash corn here was also easy, being quoted at 1.15, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, for No. 2 yellow.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.02⅞	1.01⅜	1.01⅞	1.02⅝	.80½
July	1.00⅝	.99⅝	1.00	1.01	.80½

OATS.

Steadiness was a feature around the opening on support from cash interests and commission houses, but later the market yielded to the weakness in other grains and at the close was ¾c net lower. Buffalo advices reported that the highest basis of the season had been paid for oats needed to load vessels by seaboard exporters. White cash market was easier here; standard quoted at 69@69½c; No. 2 white, 69½c; No. 3 white, 68@68½c; No. 4 white, 67@67½c; fancy clipped white, 71@72½c; ordinary clipped white, 67½@69c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
May	58¾	57⅝	57⅞	58¾	53½
July	56¼	55⅝	55⅞	56¼	49¾

PROVISIONS.

After an easier opening in sympathy with lower hogs, provisions had a slight upturn and then weakened again, ruling heavy throughout the afternoon in sympathy with grain, and closing near the bottom. Receipts at Chicago were 35,000 hogs, with 32,000 estimated for Saturday. Kansas City had 4,000, Omaha 20,000, and all Western points about 132,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
January	16.22	16.10	16.10	16.22	10.25
May	16.55	16.40	16.40	16.55	10.55
Ribs—					
January	15.35	15.30	15.30	15.47	10.77
May	15.75	15.60	15.60	15.77	11.10
Pork—					
January	31.40	31.37	31.37	31.40	20.40
May	29.92	29.80	29.82	29.95	20.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was comparatively steady, with evidences of more or less buying by refiners. The close was weak, however, with net losses of 8 to 11 points. Total sales were 19,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.40	12.50
January	13.25	13.25	12.40	12.50
February	....	....	12.40@12.60	12.50
March	12.52	12.40	12.39@12.41	12.50
April	....	....	12.25@12.35	12.35
May	12.39	12.26	12.27@12.28	12.35
June	....	....	12.26@12.30	12.35
July	12.39	12.26	12.27@12.28	12.35
August	12.38	12.36	12.26@12.29	12.34

COFFEE.

No fresh feature developed in the coffee market yesterday. Recent trading has doubtless reflected at times evening up of shorts as the interest created by conflicting ideas of peace prospects has diminished, trading has become less active. Yesterday business was particularly light, and fluctuations commensurately narrow and irregular, with the market closing net unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales were estimated at 11,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
January	....	....	8.33@8.40	8.41
February	....	....	8.39@8.45	8.46
March	8.46	8.44	8.43@8.45	8.46
April	....	....	8.47@8.49	8.51
May	....	....	8.51@8.55	8.56
June	....	....	8.55@8.57	8.58
July	8.64	8.60	8.60@8.61	8.61
August	....	....	8.64@8.66	8.64
September	8.70	8.70	8.67@8.68	8.68
October	8.78	8.78	8.71@8.73	8.73
November	8.81	8.81	8.76@8.78	8.78
December	8.83	8.83	8.80@8.82	8.83

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened 4 points lower on January and generally 1 to 3 points higher on other months, with sales on the call of 10 lots. Early in the day Cuban interests supported February and March freely, which caused the list to advance 3 or 4 points, but reports of the spreading of the influenza at local refineries caused considerable selling pressure and values soon lost their gain, the close being net unchanged to 4h advance of 3 points, with sales estimated at 9,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Jan.	4.12	4.10	4.10@4.14	4.10
Feb.	3.95	3.92	3.91@3.92	3.90
March	3.91	3.88	3.89@3.90	3.87
April	....	....	3.89@3.91	3.87
May	3.92	3.89	3.90@3.91	3.88
June	....	....	3.92@3.94	3.90
July	3.95	3.93	3.95@3.97	3.93
August	....	....	3.97@3.99	3.94
Sept.	4.00	3.97	3.96@4.01	3.96
Oct.	....	....	3.82@3.84	3.79
Nov.	....	....	3.72@3.76	3.72
Dec.	....	....	3.80@3.84	3.80

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated. There was only a light inquiry reported and refiners were holding firm. Difficulty owing to the labor difficulties at two of the leading refineries. Raw sugar was unchanged at the close of the day at 4.85c, cost and freight, equal to 6.80c duty paid. Trade further unsettled the market and some sugar was being placed in store, as it could not be handled by refiners. Operators were showing more interest in buying prompt sugar at 3¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.80c duty paid for centrifugals. There was a sale of 8,000 bags prompt Porto Ricos at 4.75c. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 4.85c; molasses, 4.02c; cost and freight, 3¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,941 packages. Buyers are taking high grades of fresh creamery about as fast as they come in, and prices are firmly maintained, but without quotable change. For the secondary grades the inquiry is quite large, and values advanced another ½c, with a decidedly firm feeling at this close. There is a little stronger market for the best grades of storage creamery. Renovated quiet and unchanged. Ladles and packing stock steadier. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 41¼@42c; extras, (92 scores,) 40¾@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 scores,) 38@40c; seconds, (83 to 87 scores,) 34@35½c; thirds, 32¼@33¼c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¼@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 39¾@40¾c; seconds, 34@35c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 37½@38c; extras, 36¼@37c; firsts, 33@36½c; seconds, 33¼@34¼c; thirds, 32@33c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39@39½c; good to prime, 35½@38c; common to fair, 32@35c; renovated, extras, 33¼@34c; firsts, 33@33½c; current grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@26½c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2s, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25½@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,229 cases. The market gained a stronger tone, under a somewhat better clearance of stock free to be sold, and with light receipts there is a further hardening tendency, prices showing a sharp advance and closing firm. There is a little gap between the bulk of the express shipments and freight shipments, and previous accumulations have been cleaning up more closely, although there are desirable lots here held under limits. Exchange sales ranged chiefly from 41¼@42c, a few reaching 42½c, but latter price has been realized from others on high-grade firsts. The market closing quite strong at the improvement. Storage eggs are meeting a steady, moderate distributing trade, and tone of the market is firmer, with the sales of desirable lots at slightly better prices than lately quoted; very few of the remaining lots are, however, showing quality to exceed a range closing nearly thin ones to fancy, 41@43c; ordinary to good, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@47c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 41@43c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42½@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@47c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 41@43c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42½@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery browns, 46@48c; gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extra, 43@46c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101¼	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	June, 1966	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
4½s	May, 1957	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
4½s	Dec., 1966	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4s	May, 1969	101½	102¼	101½	102¼
4s	Nov., 1958	101½	102¼	101½	102¼
4s	May, 1957	101¼	102¼	101½	102¼
4s	Nov., 1955	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	Nov., 1936	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4s	Nov., 1935	101¼	102	101¼	102
4s	Nov., 1955	92¼	93½	92¼	93½
3½s	May, 1954	93	95½	93	95½
3½s	Nov., 1954	90	95½	90	90½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
4½s	1924-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1918-1933	6.80	..	3.90	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	July, 1918	3.60	..	3.60	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1930-1930	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1925-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.80	..	3.80	..
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1918-1926	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.12	45.80	45.00	45.50
Lead	8.00	7.75	7.75	8.00
Spelter	10.50	..	10.25	..
Antimony	18.00	19.00	16.00	17.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*65.00	60.00	*65.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Ldy.	30.00	31.00	30.00	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30@31c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 29@30c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	122 0 0	123 0 0	122 0 0	123 0 0
Copper, futures	122 0 0	123 0 0	122 0 0	123 0 0
Tin, spot	190 0 0	192 0 0	188 15 0	190 0 0
Tin, futures	191 5 0	192 0 0	190 0 0	.. .. ..
Spelter	47 0 0	.. .. ..	47 0 0	.. .. ..
Lead	39 10 0	.. .. ..	39 10 0	.. .. ..

S

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We shall be pleased to send a copy of our January General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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LOST

CITY OF LONDONDERRY CORPORATION
£25 STOCK CERTIFICATES
No. 139 for £10,475; Nos. 140, 141 and 142 for £1,237 each, registered in the names of Frances Lawrence Mitchell and others.
Application will be made to Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City, to replace.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary on Peace Talk—England's Foreign Securities.

The talk of peace again disturbed the minds of traders yesterday. It is a more familiar thought and one much less capable of causing market unsettlement than it was in September last, when there existed a large open position in the stock market built up on war profit considerations. It still possesses, however, some force as a selling argument among traders, and they used it yesterday in transactions during the course of which prices which had shown some strength earlier in the day receded to a level below that of Thursday.

The report that the Kaiser would make another peace move today on the occasion of his birthday was the concrete suggestion around which bearish arguments associated with peace possibilities were built. It itself that report might not have been a factor of any potency in the stock market were it not that in the background of all such reports is the belief which is entertained in important banking quarters, that Germany is sufficiently in need of peace to make it necessary for her in one shape or another to keep alive the talk of peace until peace has been attained.

The main reasons why declines on peace suggestions, such as that which occurred yesterday are perfunctory affairs compared with the liquidation which was precipitated in December when peace talk first took concrete shape are, first, that liquidation has greatly lightened the market's burden, and second, that the opinion is no longer very widely held that an indefinite prolongation of the war would in reality add to this country's prosperity. The effect exerted by any given factor upon the stock market depends very largely upon the technical position of the market at the time the influence is exerted. News which would greatly affect an extended market has little effect in a market in which the volume of securities held on margin is small. It is relatively small now.

Some would have associated the softening of prices yesterday with the news that Great Britain has decided to resort to compulsory mobilization of the foreign securities still held in private hands in England, were it not that there is no reason at all for assuming that this further step toward utilizing English holdings of foreign stocks and bonds is a prelude to further selling of American securities in this market. They are in fact likely to be taken under terms which will preclude their sale though making them fully available for use as collateral.

There is no way of telling with exactitude the amount of American securities which will be affected by the order for compulsory mobilization. The amount will be large in itself, but probably not large in comparison with the amount of our securities which have already been sold by England or used by her as collateral for loans. Moreover, it is likely that the proportion of American securities to the total foreign securities remaining unmobilized in England is much less than the original proportion of American securities to the total of British foreign investments. Besides the American stocks and bonds already placed at the disposal of the British Government by their English owners, many more have been sold privately owing to the high prices at which American securities have sold during the war. On the other hand, the securities of many other countries in which England had large sums invested have been relatively hard to sell.

What is to be expected, therefore, is that a further large amount of securities, including some American, will come under the control of the British Government to be used as collateral, if the occasion arises, rather than to be sold outright. It was said in bond market circles yesterday that the response to the public offering of the $250,000,000 issue of British notes had exceeded expectations, and that all but a few of the notes had been placed. The Street expects that announcement of the closing of the subscription list will be made on Monday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 2 Last 1¾
Low 1¾ Renewals 1¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...2¼@3 | Sixty days..... 2¾
Ninety days...2¼@3 | Ninety days..... 2¾
Four months...2¾@3 | Four months...2¾@3
Six months...2¾@3 | Six months....3 @3¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 2¾@3

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days..... 2¾
4 to 6 months..... 3@3½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7380	$4.7580	+.0005
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84¼	...
Cables	5.83⅜	5.83½	5.83½	...
Marks—				
Demand	68.50	68.50	68.50	—0.12½
Cables	68.56¼	68.56¼	68.56¼	—0.18¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7580	4.7615
5.1825 Paris	5.84¼	5.83¼
95.38 Berlin	68.50	68.56¼
20.26 Austria	10.98	11.00
China—		
Hongkong	56.00	56.10
Peking	89.00	89.12½
Shanghai	84.00	84.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.00
40.10 Holland	*40.81¼	*40.87½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.09	7.08
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12¼	50.23
51.45 Russia	28.75	28.80
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.55	27.65
Stockholm	29.56	29.66
Christiania	28.00	28.10
19.305 Spain	21.20	21.40
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
42.44 Rio	25.75	23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.01¾	5.00⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¾	$4.69¼
*Less ⅛.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing house exchanges, $518,087,157; balance, $27,188,719; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $425,001; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $2,753,133.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37½d, up ½d in New York, 77c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 59½@62¼c.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Money Scarcer as Applications for War Loan Increase.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Money is becoming scarcer as applications for the war loan increase. The Bank of England is holding supplies back to maintain rates, and it is expected tighter conditions will prevail soon. Another concession has been announced to popularize the war loan, namely, the abolition of practically all transfer fees on Government securities.

The order to commandeer foreign securities to maintain exchange rates did not surprise the financial district, as it is known that large amounts are still held privately.

The lists for the £10,000,000 Russian Treasury notes closed well subscribed.

The stock market was quiet. Consols declined again, but home rails were good on dividend announcements. The other sections were dull, including the American.

Trading Light on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Trading was light on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash; exchange on London 27 francs 83½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 89 francs 65 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	429,873	536,241	438,907
Year to date	14,454,166	14,735,120	4,956,562

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53½	54½	500	Acme Tea	55½	55½	54	54	—2
7	7⅛	900	Ajax Rubber	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	...
9¼	9⅝	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
27½	28	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27½	28	27½	28	+1¼
83½	84½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	84	84½	84	84	...
92½	93	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	+¾
97½	98	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	94	94½	93¾	94	...
97	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1
50¾	50⅞	29,600	Am. Can	50	51⅛	49⅝	50⅜	—⅛
109¾	110⅞	200	Am. Can pf.	109½	110	109½	110	+1¼
68	68½	6,600	Am. Car & Fdry	67⅝	69¾	67⅝	69¾	+1⅝
117¼	118½	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	118	118	118	118	...
49¾	50	800	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50½	50	50	...
120½	128	200	Am. Express	125½	125½	125½	125½	—¾
13½	14	100	Am. H. Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
70	70½	100	Am. H. & Leath pf.	71½	71½	70½	70½	—¾
25¼	25½	200	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
19¾	20	200	Am. Linseed	20	20	19½	19½	—¼
76¾	77½	3,400	Am. Locomotive	78	78¾	76¾	76¾	—¾
106	107	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	...
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
8½	9¼	300	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	8	8½	8	8¼	...
49½	50	900	Am. Malt pf	49	49⅞	49	49½	—½
108¼	108¾	12,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	108¾	109¾	108¼	109¼	+¾
116	116½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	116½	116½	116⅜	116½	—⅛
98¼	98¾	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	—⅛
112¾	113¾	400	Am. Steel Fdries	61	62	61	62	+½
64	66	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	112½	112½	112	112½	+½
127	127⅝	400	Am. Tel. & Cable	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	+1¼
46	46¼	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	122¾	127¾	122¾	127½	—⅛
47	48	500	Am. Woolen	46¾	46¾	46	46	...
39¾	40	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf.	46¾	48¾	46¾	47¼	+1¼
60	80	4,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	40¼	41¾	39¾	39¾	...
83¾	83¾	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	72	72¾	72	72	+¼
75¾	77	6,200	Anaconda Copper	84	84⅝	83⅜	83⅜	—¼
106	106¼	200	Associated Oil	76¾	76¾	76	76	—¼
96¾	96⅞	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	+¾
76	99½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
117¼	117¾	6,200	At., Birm. & At.	16	16	15¾	16	...
548	55	3,600	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	118	119½	116⅞	116⅞	—1⅝
101¾	102¼	100	Baldwin Loco.	54¼	55¾	54¼	55	+½
81¾	82	1,300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	102	102	102	102	+½
127	130¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	81¾	82	81¾	82	+½
440	455	100	Barrett Co.	128	128	128	128	—1½
440	455	10	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	445	445	...
427	435	200	Do. old lot	450	450	450	450	...
73¾	78¾	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+1¾
97	98	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	78¾	78¾	78	78¾	...
50¾	50⅝	4,400	Burns Brothers	98	98½	97½	98	+¾
27⅜	28	3,200	Butte & Superior	51¾	52½	50¾	50¾	—⅝
60¼	60⅜	200	California Petrol.	29	29½	27⅝	27⅝	—1
161¼	162	1,100	California Petrol. pf.	61	61	60¼	60¼	—⅝
87	87½	50	Canadian Pacific	161¾	162	161¾	162	...
25	26	2,000	Case, (J. I.) pf. ext.	88	88	88	88	...
89¾	89¾	10,900	Car., Clinch. & O.	25	25	25	25	...
115	115½	600	Central Leather Co.	90¾	90¾	89½	89⅝	+⅛
150	152	12	Central Leather Co. pf.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	...
64¼	64½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	150	150	150	150	...
11	15	200	Chi. & E.I.pf.Eq.tr.	64	64¼	64	64¼	...
13¼	13½	100	Chi. Great Western	12	12½	12	12½	+⅛
39	39½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	13½	13½	13¼	13½	...
90¾	90¾	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39½	39½	39	39	—⅝
125	125¾	1,150	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	—⅛
123½	123	50	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125½	125	125	...
31½	32½	200	Chi. & Northwest	122½	122½	122½	122½	+½
31¾	32¼	100	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
25	25¼	1,300	C. R.I. & P. cfs. of d.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	+⅛
53	55¾	2,100	Chile Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+⅛
72	74	300	Chino Copper	53½	56	53½	55¾	+2
113½	116	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73	73½	73	73½	...
47¾	48	1,900	Cluett, Ptabody pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
45	45½	3,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	47½	48¾	47½	47¾	...
151¾	152½	200	Columbia Gas	45¾	46	45	45	...
123	123½	100	Consolidated Gas	132¾	132¾	132	132½	...
86½	89¾	1,900	Consol. Gas, Balt.	124	124	124	124	...
23¾	23¾	1,700	Continental Can	89¾	89¾	88½	89¾	+¾
103¾	104½	200	Corn Products Ref.	27¾	27¾	23¾	23¾	...
64	64½	4,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+¼
112¼	114½	100	Crucible Steel	64¾	65¾	64	64	...
49¾	50	5,600	Crucible Steel pf.	114¼	114¾	114	114¾	+½
93¾	94¼	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾	...
176	180	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94¼	...
99¾	100	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180	180	176¾	176¾	...
12¾	14	400	Deere & Co. pf.	100	100	99¾	99¾	—½
34	34½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	13¼	13¼	12¾	13	...
28¾	28¾	1,150	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34	34½	34	34½	—⅛
28¾	29¾	50	Distillers' Secur.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
65¾	70	100	Do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	...
32	32½	700	Elec. Storage Bat.	66	66	66	66	...
47	47¾	400	Erie	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	...
34	34¼	400	Erie 1st pf.	47	47¾	47	47	—1
170¼	171¼	3,900	Gaston, Wms. & W.	33½	35¼	33	33	...
121	122	6,700	General Electric	169½	171¾	169½	170½	+1½
91¼	92	100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	125	125½	119¾	121¾	—1½
59⅝	59¾	4,300	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	92	92	92	92	...
55	90½	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	59¾	60¼	59¼	59¾	—¼
117¾	117	200	Granby Con.	90	90	90	90	—½
87¼	87¼	6,100	Great Northern pf.	116¼	116¾	116½	116¾	+¼
46¼	46¾	800	G. Nor. Ore ctfs.	36	37¾	36	37¼	—¼
125	127	400	Greene-Cananea	45¾	47	45¾	46¾	+1⅛
106	106¼	700	Gulf States Steel	127	127	125¼	125¾	—1¼
3,400	3,500	100	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	...
700	775	200	Inspiration Copper	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¼	+¼
155½	156	700	Interboro Consol.	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	—⅛
69	69½	400	Interboro Con. pf.	69½	69½	69	69¾	...
120¾	121	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	121	121	121	121	...
31	31¾	3,800	Int. Mer. Marine.	31½	32¼	31	31	—¼
86¼	87	9,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	86¾	88½	86¾	88¾	+¾
43¾	44	3,300	Int. Nickel	42¾	43½	42¾	43¾	+¼
48	49	16,700	Int. Paper	48	49½	47⅞	49	+1½
102¾	102¾	700	Int. Paper pf.	102¾	102¾	102	102	...
106	107	100	Jewel Tea pf.	106	108	108	108	...
25	25¼	100	Kansas City South.	25	25	25	25	...
59⅞	60	100	Kelly Spring Tire	59⅞	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	+⅛
46	46¼	2,900	Kennecott Copper	46	46⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
2¾	2⅞	3,000	K. C. L. & P. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
88	90	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	88	88¾	85	85	—½
105	106	400	Laclede Gas	105	105	102	102	—½
22⅜	23¼	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	22⅜	23¼	22¾	23¼	+⅝
78	78	600	Lehigh Valley	78	78	78	78	...
44¼	44½	3,600	Lone Island	44¼	44½	48½	43⅞	—⅝
88	88	100	Mackay Cos.	88	88	88	88	+1½
76½	76½	100	Manhattan Shirt	76½	76½	76½	76½	—½
54½	56	2,900	Maxwell Motors	54½	56	54½	55	+1
64	64	200	May Dept. Stores	64	64	64	64	—1
103¼	104¾	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	103¼	104¾	102¼	102¼	—1⅝
42	42¼	1,400	Miami Copper	42	42¼	42	42	+¼
28	28¼	1,400	Minn. & St. L. new	28	28¼	28	28¼	+2⅛
116	116	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	116	116	116	116	...
8¾	8¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
18¾	18¾	1,900	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	18¾	18¾	18	18	—⅛
16	16	100	Missouri Pacific	16	16	16	16	...
16	16	300	Mo. Pacific tr.	16	16	16	16	+⅛
33¼	33½	1,400	Mo. Pacific w. i.	33¼	33½	33	33	...
107½	108¼	1,100	Montana Power	107½	108¼	107½	108	+1
84	84	200	Nat. Acme & Lock	84	84	83¾	83¾	—1¼
112	112	50	Nat. Biscuit	112	112	112	112	...
32	32¼	300	Nat. Brk. & M.	32	32¼	31	31	—⅛
81	81	2,000	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81	81	81	81	+1¾
24½	25	10,900	Nat. Conduit & Cable	25	25	25	25	...
150	155	600	Nat. Enameling	101½	101½	101½	101½	+6¾
101¾	102	12	Nat. Lead Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	...
27	27¼	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	137	137¾	137	137¾	+¾
137	137¾	100	New York Air Brake	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
70½	70½	700	North American	106½	106½	106½	106½	—½
106½	106½	600	Northern Pacific	103¾	103¾	103	103	—¾
103¾	103¾	600	Ohio Cities Gas	23	23	22	22	—1½
23	23	4,800	Owens Bottle Mach.	57½	58¾	56¾	56¾	...
57½	58¾	200	Pacific Mail	104	104¾	103¾	104	...
104	104	100	Penn. R. R.	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¼	+⅛
41¾	41¾	200	People's Gas, Chi.	81¾	82	81¾	82	+1
81¾	82	3,200	Philadelphia Co.	81¾	82	81¾	82	...
81¾	82	200	P., C. C. & St. L.	50¾	50¾	49	49¼	...
50¾	50¾	100	Do., odd lot	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	...
101¾	102	110	Pittsburg Steel pf.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¼	...
82¼	82¾	4,700	Pressed Steel Car	106	108	106	108	...
106	108	500	Pressed Steel C. pf.	166	166	166	166	...
166	166	100	Pullman Co.	166½	167½	166½	167	+1½
167½	168	1,500	Railway Steel Sp.	53¾	53¾	53	53	...
53	53¾	1,800	Ray Consol. Copper	27¼	27¾	27	27	...
27	27¼	4,000	Reading	101¾	102¾	101¾	102¼	+¼
101¾	102	4,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¾	80¾	79¾	80	+¼
80	80¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
104½	104½	100	Rutland pf.	33	33	33	33	...
33	33	1,100	St. Louis & San F.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	—⅛
23¾	23¾	100	St. Louis & San F. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
38½	38½	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	235	237	232	232	—2¼
235	237	400	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27½	27	27¼	—⅛
27	27½	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	67	67	67	67	...
67	67	700	Southern Pacific	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	—¼
97¾	97¾	1,900	Southern Railway	31	31½	30¾	30¾	...
31	31½	100	Stutz Motor	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+¼
53¾	53¾	3,300	Studebaker Co.	109	109¾	107¾	108	+¾
109	109¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
108	108	3,500	Tenn. C. & C. t. c.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	...
230	234	100	Texas Co.	230	234	230	230½	+2
231	231	100	Tex. Co. sub. cfs. f'p.	231	231	231	231	...
97¾	97¾	100	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
53¾	54½	700	Tobacco Products	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
53¾	53¾	3,400	Tob. Pr. pf. temp. ctf.	105	105	105	105	...
13⅜	13⅝	700	Underwood Typew.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	...
109	111	300	Union B. & P. Co. new	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	—¼
143¼	143¾	1,200	Union Pacific	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾	—2¾
85	85½	100	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	85	85	...
101¾	102	2,000	United Cigar Stores	102¼	102½	102	102	+¼
74½	75½	100	United Drug	75	75	75	75	...
152	153	410	United Fruit	153¾	153¾	152	152¾	—¼
95¾	96	100	United Rys. Invest.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
20	22	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	21	21	21	21	...
23	23¼	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	23	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
20¼	22¼	100	U. S. Express	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
124¾	124¾	4,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	125¾	126¼	124¾	124¾	+¼
15	15⅝	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	15¼	15½	15	15	—⅛
110	110¾	3,200	U. S. Rubber	59¾	59¾	58½	58½	—1½
63¾	64	1,700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	—½
51	52	200	U. S. Smelt. & M.	64	64¼	63½	63½	—¾
114	114¼	117,500	U. S. R. & M. pf.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	...
120¾	121	710	U. S. Steel	114¾	115¾	114	114	—¼
107½	107¾	7,000	U. S. Steel pf.	121	121	121	121	...
44¾	44¾	1,400	Utah Copper	108¾	108¾	107¼	107¼	—¾
111¾	112¼	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	...
114	115¼	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	112	112¾	112	112¾	+1¼
54½	54¾	1,000	Wabash	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	...
29¾	30	400	Wabash pf. A	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	+¼
105¾	105¾	300	Wabash pf. B	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+¼
23¼	25⅜	700	Wells Farco Exp.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¼
58	60	500	Western Maryland	25¼	26	25¼	25¼	—⅛
53¼	53¼	2,100	Western Union Tel.	99	99	99	99	—1
51¼	51¾	200	Westingh. E. & M.	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+¼
65	65¼	1,800	White Motors	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+¼
105	108	100	Wilson & Co.	63	63¼	63	63¼	+2¾
36¼	36½	400	Willys-Overland	104¼	106¼	104¼	106¼	+1½
149	150	700	Woolw (F.W.) Co.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	...
94	100	200	Worthington Pump.	149	149¾	149	149¾	+¾
34	37	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+2¾
...	...	500	Worth. Pump pf. B	86	86	86	86	...
				56¼	57	56¼	57	+1¼

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	100	113	108	113
American Cigar, pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Conley Foil	250	325	250	325
J. S. Young	165	175	168	175
J. S. Young pf.	110	125	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	215	225	215	225
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100

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STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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Low Priced Rails

Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway discussed. Other features: The Independent Oils, Standard Gas & Electric, Corn Products Refining, Russian 5½s, Etc. In current issue of THE INVESTMENT WEEKLY, out today. All news stands, 10 cents. 13 weeks by mail for a dollar bill.

42 Broadway, *Dept. T.* New York

LOST IN MAIL

300 Shares Intercontinental Rubber Co. Certif. Nos. 2778-2779-2780, unendorsed. Name: Westbrook L. Johnson.

Transfer has been stopped.

FINCH & TARBELL

Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COPPER WANTED, ELECTROLYTIC; February to June delivery; state price, quantity, and delivery. K 151 Times.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used in redeeming said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,000 then in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By O. L. KING, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

4% Gold Coupon Notes, Series B,

Due February 15, 1919, of the

CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY

Under the provisions of an Indenture dated February 15, 1909, between the above Company and the City Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned hereby gives notice that all of the outstanding 4% Gold Coupon Notes, Series B, of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, dated February 15, 1909, and issued under the above Indenture, will be paid and redeemed by it on the above semi-annual interest date, i. e., February 15, 1917, at par and accrued interest, at the Trustee, the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Interest on the above notes will cease on February 15, 1917.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
(Succeeding City Trust Co.)
By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice-President.
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1917.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
111 Broadway, New York, Dec. 31, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of this Company, DATED MAY 1, 1879, DUE MAY 1, 1929, will be drawn by lot on Wednesday, January 31, 1917, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the amount of $50,000 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue on the bonds so drawn on and after January 31, 1917, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

The Federal Income Tax will be withheld from the accrued interest on the drawn bonds unless properly executed certificates of ownership claiming exemption accompany the bonds when presented for redemption.

A. S. PIERCE, Treasurer.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.

Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. on February 15, 1917, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as will purchase, but not exceeding $121,363.69 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. S. W. PACKARD, President.
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co., 317 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1917. Sealed proposals will be received at this Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until Noon, February 15, 1917, for the performance of mail service by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices, in the Borough of Manhattan, and between the Post Office of New York and the Post Office of Brooklyn, in the City of Greater New York, N. Y., from March 4, 1917, to June 30, 1926, inclusive, unless sooner terminated by the Postmaster General, upon the terms named and specified in the official advertisement, a copy of which, together with blank forms of proposal, may be obtained on application to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

A. E. Burleson, Postmaster General.

(COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I, BENEDICT, DRYSDALE & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned made, severally signed and acknowledged and filed and recorded a certificate of limited copartnership in the Clerk's Office of New York County on the Seventeenth day of December, 1916, of which the substance is as follows:

The name of the partnership is Benedict, Drysdale & Co.; principal place of business, New York County; general nature of business, general stock brokerage and commission business; general partners, Robert A. Drysdale, Leonard J. Benedict, Francis S. Pease, Randolph Rodman; special partner, Harry K. Knapp; all of full age, residences as below given; contribution of special partner to the common stock $100,000.00 cash as capital; partnership begins January 1st, 1917, and ends December 31st, 1919.

ROBERT A. DRYSDALE,
147 S. Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
LEMUEL C. BENEDICT,
Manor Street, Newport, Long Island, N. Y.
FRANCIS S. PEASE,
67 Harvard Drive, Greenwich, Conn.
RANDOLPH RODMAN,
367 Hamilton Road, South Orange, N. J.
HARRY K. KNAPP,
Main Street, East Islip, N. Y.

$354,000,000 MORE GOLD FOR RESERVE

House Committee Approves Plan to Increase Holdings of the System.

AUTHORIZES BRANCH BANKS

Sanctions Many Other Modifications of Act as Suggested by Federal Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Important amendments to the currency law intended to permit the Federal Reserve system to increase its gold holdings by $354,600,000 and also to increase the loan facilities of the system were agreed upon today by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

The amendments materially modify the existing law relating to reserves, authorize the establishment of branch banks in cities of more than 100,000 population, and establish what is virtually a national clearing house system. These changes were suggested by the Federal Reserve Board, but the committee rejected certain of the recommendations of the board.

Chairman Glass issued a statement tonight explaining in technical detail the importance of the proposed changes in the law. The statement follows:

"The most important of the proposed modifications of the Federal Reserve act, as agreed upon by the committee, has reference to the reserve section of the act. The new provision requires the final split of reserves to be made immediately instead of Nov. 17 next, and requires all reserves to be kept with the Federal Reserve Banks instead of requiring part of the reserves to be kept with these banks, part in the vaults of member banks, and part either in the reserve or member banks. Country banks are required to keep a balance of 7 per centum of the aggregate amount of their demand deposits and 3 per centum of time deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank; reserve city banks are required to maintain an actual balance of not less than 10 per centum of demand deposits and 3 per centum of time deposits, and central reserve city banks are required to hold an actual net balance with the Federal Reserve Bank of not less than 18 per centum of demand deposits and 3 per centum of time deposits.

"It is computed that this alteration in the reserve requirements will result in increasing the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve system by approximately $354,000,000. The proposed new provision leaves it to discretion of member banks, subject to the supervisory control of the Controller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, to keep such amounts of till money as their necessities may require.

"The committee by practically unanimous vote rejected the provision of the bill authorizing Federal Reserve Banks to exchange their notes for gold and allowing gold thus acquired to be counted as part of the gold reserve which Federal Reserve Banks are required to maintain against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. Aside from other objections urged to this provision, the major contention seems to be that the alterations of the reserve section of the Federal Reserve act giving Federal Reserve Banks approximately $354,000,000 of additional gold, would strengthen the system sufficiently to meet any emergency that might reasonably be anticipated.

"By a very close vote the committee rejected the proposed amendment giving the Federal Reserve Board power, whenever extraordinary conditions justified, to increase, from time to time, for specified brief periods, the reserve requirements of the act with respect to member banks.

"The committee, by a decisive vote, also rejected the proposed amendment to permit mutual savings banks to become associate members of the Federal Reserve system.

"By more than two to one vote the committee adopted the amendment proposed by the Federal Reserve Board to permit Federal Reserve Banks, solely for purposes of exchange or collection, to receive from non-member banks or trust companies deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, checks and drafts, payable upon presentation, or maturing notes and bills. In order to avail of such privilege non-member banks must maintain such net balance with the Federal Reserve Bank as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.

"Several proposed minor changes in the existing law were approved by the committee, the chief of which was to clarify the provision of existing law relating to United States bonds impounded in the Treasury by national banks organized prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve act. These bonds are to be released, as was intended by the Federal Reserve act; but in order to clear up some confusion of interpretation it is proposed to make the statute clear.

"By a vote of nine to five the Chairman of the committee was directed to report in the House a bill as an amendment to Section 25 of the Federal Reserve act, which would authorize national banks located in cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, possessing capital of $1,000,000 or more, to establish not exceeding ten branches within the corporate limits of such city, but such authority shall apply only in States which by State law authorize State banks or trust companies to establish branches. In no case shall a national bank be permitted to establish a greater number of branches than State law permits State banks or trust companies to establish. This is a bitterly contested proposition, as shown by the discussions in the committee, and the bill will very likely be strenuously contested if it gets consideration at this session of Congress."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The North American Power and Light Company has sold $2,155,000 first lien 6 per cent. bonds to Powell, Garard & Co., and Warren, Gerrer & Co., who have formed a syndicate composed of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, National City Company, Central Trust Company, the Second Savings Banks of Milwaukee, and Baker, Ayling & Co., Boston, who will underwrite the issue and offer the bonds at par and interest.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has formally notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed increase in its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list the following securities: Armour & Co., $20,000,000 additional real estate and first mortgage 4½ per cent. 20-year bonds, due 1939; and Paducah & Illinois Railroad Company $1,500,000 additional first mortgage 4½ per cent. 40-year sinking fund bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Company confirmed yesterday the report that they had purchased from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul $35,000,000 of 4½ per cent. general and refunding mortgage bonds.

Charles Pinkerton has become associated with Beverly Bogert & Co., dealers in unlisted securities.

The National City Company has taken over the municipal bond business of Amos C. Sudler in Philadelphia. Mr. Sudler will open an office for the National City Company in Denver.

Philip Lynch has opened an office at 2 Wall Street for the transaction of a general investment business.

Alfred H. Ebert has formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Alfred H. Ebert & Co., and will carry on an investment business in stocks and bonds at 60 Broadway.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	Iron Blossom	1¼	1⅝
Amer Oil	.22	.23	Iron Cap	23½	23¾
Angelo	.23	.25	New Cal pf	92½	93
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Jer Verde	1⅛	1¼
Bing Min	8¼	8¾	La Rose	.52	.57
Bost Cor'p	.70	.75	Majestic	.59	.63
Bohemia	2¼	2⅝	Mex Mar	.30	.35
Boston Ely	.55	.56	Max Met	.34	.36
Bost Mont	.70	.75	Moj Tung	1	1⅛
Bost Ariz	2	2¼	Nat L & S	.52	.55
Butte & L	.24	.26	New Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Butte & D	1¼	1⅝	New Corn	15	15½
Cal Corbin	1¼	2	New Doug	1⅞	2
Calaveras	.07	.09½	New Ut B	.50	.75
Cham Cop	.07	.09	Nixon	.90	.95
Chief Cons	.13	2	Oneco	.75	.85
Cons Ariz	2¼	2⅜	Onondaga	.75	.85
Crown Res	.40	.45	Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅜
Cortez	.30	.40	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Eagle & B	1¼	1⅝	Pio Cer M	2¾	2⅞
Earl Eagle	.44	.46	Ray Hero	4⅛	4¼
First N C	.04	.05	Rilla	.04	.05
Fortuna Cop	.07	.09	Ryan	.11	.12
Gold Lake	.09	.10	S W Min	2¾	3
Hoss Oil	.80	.85	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Un V Mat	.07½	.08
Humboldt	.18	.20	Yuk Gold	2	2⅜

100 PER CENT. GAIN IN PROFIT

General Chemical Doubled 1915 Record and American Brass Increased 85%.

The General Chemical Company and the American Brass Company, whose activities have been stimulated during the war, report exceptional increases of profits in 1916 over 1915, the former gaining more than 100 per cent. and the latter about 85 per cent. General Chemical's net income was $12,286,626, after a liberal reserve for insurance had been made, against $5,958,746 the year before. A balance of $8,782,990 remained for the common stock after charges and preferred stock dividends, of which $3,406,634 was paid to common shareholders. The year's surplus was $5,374,054, compared with $772,670 in 1915.

The American Brass Company's net profit was $10,991,060, compared with $5,128,454 in 1915 and $1,450,347 in 1914. This was the sum available for dividends, being equivalent to $72.08 per share of stock. The stockholders received $3,750,000, and a balance of $7,241,060 was carried to the surplus account. The total surplus at the end of the year was $20,887,279, more than double that of two years before.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

After a natural lull, the momentum of business increases, though there is no repetition of the feverish buying recently witnessed. Both domestic and foreign requirements, notwithstanding previous heavy purchases, remain extensive, but competitive bidding has largely subsided and the general situation is clearly more wholesome. Doubts regarding future supplies and prices cause hesitancy in many quarters and some buyers who are covered well ahead hold off in anticipation of concessions, yet where needs are pressing the element of cost is still little considered and premiums continue effective if special advantages on shipments are possible.

Heavy settlements through the banks reflect sustained business activity in all sections, total clearings this week at leading cities in the United States amounting to $4,779,824,402, an increase of 20.8 per cent. as compared with the $3,958,680,077 of the same week last year and of 82.1 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,623,815,507 reported for the corresponding week in 1915.

Bradstreet's says:

Industrial plants are surfeited with orders, some being sold twelve months ahead, the steel and shipbuilding industries being particularly favored in this respect, and seemingly in a position to obliviously to peace requirements. In fact, this week's developments indicate further strengthening of underlying factors. Industry just now suffers materially from inability to get coke, which restricts shipments of raw materials while hampering deliveries of finished products, and the consequences are especially felt in iron and steel, fuel and lumber, as well as in the movement of grain and textiles.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Beat. Creamery	2½	Q	Feb. 12	Feb. 6
Beat. Creamery pf	10	ex.		Mar. 2
Diamond Match	2	ex.	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Diamond Match pf	1	ex.	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Col. F. & I. pf	4		Feb. 20	Feb. 5
Indian Refining	1¾	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Nat. Rubber pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Rep. Rubber pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Rob. Gair pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
45	Am. Lt. & Trac.	87¾	87¼	87¼	87¾
175	A. W. W. & E.	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	12¼
100	A. W. W. & E. partic.	25¾	25½	26½	26¾
100	A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	74½	73¾	73¾	75
715	Cities Service	307	304	306	308
250	Cities Serv. pf.	85	83¾	85	85
135	Fed. Lt. & Trac.	16½	15¾	15¾	16¼
680	Pacific G. & E.	69½	68	68¾	69¼
280	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	49¾	48¼	49¼	50
90	Standard G. & E.	14¾	14	14¼	14¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	⅞	1
Appalachian Power pf	40	43
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	90	91
American Cities	9	14
American Cities pf	44	45
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	142	145
American Gas & Electric pf	80½	81½
American Light & Traction pf	113	115
American Power & Light	84½	87
American Power & Light pf	92½	93
American Public Utilities	38	42
American Public Utilities pf	71	85
Baton Rouge Electric pf	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	43½	45
Carolina Power & Light pf	99	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf		75
Central Power	80	82
Central States Electric	19½	21
Central States Electric pf	75	78
Colorado Power	31	32½
Colorado Power pf	100	103
Commonwealth Power & Light	59½	61
Commonwealth Power & Light pf	83½	84
Columbus Electric	80	85
Connecticut Power pf	94	96
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67
Eastern Texas Electric pf	90½	93
Electric B. & S. pf	101	104
Electric Properties	62½	67
El Paso Electric		122½
El Paso Electric pf	100	
Empire D. E. pf	90	94
Federal Light & Traction pf	85	90
Galveston-Houston Electric	54	57
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	310	325
Gas & Electric Securities pf	93	100
Illinois Traction		46
International Traction	43	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Kentucky Securities Corp.	93	93
Kentucky Securities Corp. pf	79	84
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10½	12⅛
Mississippi River Power pf	38	41
Northern Ohio Electric	43½	45
Northern Ohio Electric pf	81	83
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	13	16
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	55	60
Northern States Power	106	107
Northern States Power pf	109	110
Northern Texas Electric	60	
Northern Texas Electric pf	83	86
Ozark Power & Water	43	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	94½	95
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	82
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Puget Sound Traction pf	70	
Public Service, Inc. pf	82½	86
Republic Railway & Light pf	74½	79½
Securities Corporation	24	29
Securities Corporation pf	83	88
Southern California Edison	97½	98½
Southern California Edison pf	108	108½
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric pf	41½	42½
Tampa Electric	125	128
Tennessee Railway, Light & Power	9¾	10½
Tennessee Railway, Lt. & P. pf	43½	45
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	9	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	75	79
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	14
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf	77	79
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf	69	70
West Penn. pf	103	107
Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf	99	101

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s, 1939	91	93½	
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½		
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97	
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1922	82	92	
Central Power & Light 5s	97	100	
Cincin. G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1956	101½	103½	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	83½	90½	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	83	
Com'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, '44	98	101	
Com. Power 1st 5s	97		
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	96	99	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½		
Defiance G. & El. 6s, 1942	91	94	
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98½	100	
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100		
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	100	100½	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1919-1935	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1926	98	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	93½		
Intern. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, 1942	99	102	
Kentucky Pub. Service 5s, 1941	93	96	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	92	96½	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76½	77¼	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	93	94½	
Northern Ont. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	85	86	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	101	101½	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1926	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95	98	
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88		
Roanoke Ry. W. 1st 6s	90	95	
Seattle Electric 5s, 1954	99	99½	
Standard Gas of N. J. 5s, 1946	94	96	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	100	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	94	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	99	100	
Wisconsin Edison 6s, 1924	98	100	

SILVER 77 CENTS AN OUNCE.

Almost Equals Highest Quotation Since War's Outbreak.

The price of bar silver rose yesterday to 77 cents an ounce, which is within one-quarter of a cent of the highest quotation since the outbreak of the war. The record was made last May on a heavy demand from European as well as Oriental sources, after which prices fell back to nearly 70 cents. The renewed strength of silver is in keeping with general conditions in the metal trade. The long suspension of mining operations in Mexico has helped to deplete supplies.

DRUGGISTS EARN 12%.

American Syndicate Increased Business $1,000,000 Last Year.

The year just closed was the most prosperous in the history of the American Druggists' Syndicate. In his annual report President C. H. Goddard states that during the year the syndicate increased its best previous volume of business by $1,000,000. All of this represented increased purchases by the 25,000 druggist stockholders throughout the United States, and no part of it was in war orders.

Out of its earnings of close onto 12 per cent. for the year, the syndicate set aside 8 per cent. for dividends and the balance for development purposes and reserve. The profits last year, says President Goddard, would have been doubled, but for the tremendous increase in the price of all raw material, due to the European war.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¾	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	1,130	1,140	1,110	1,130
Buckeye Pipe Line	470	490	470	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	118	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	440	450	440	450
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	70
Continental Oil	610	630	610	630
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	125	135	125	135
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	175	180	175	180
Galena Signal Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	240	248	240	248
Indiana Pipe Line	108	112	110	*115
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	14¼	13⅝	14¼
National Transit	19	20	19	20
N. Y. Transit	230	240	232	240
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	385	400	390	395
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	59	61	58	61
Prairie Oil & Gas	630	640	675	685
Prairie Pipe Line	340	345	338	343
Solar Refining	390	400	380	390
Southern Pipe Line	213	218	213	218
South Penn Oil	685	695	685	695
Southwest. Penn.	115	120	115	120
Stand. Oil of Cal.	395	400	400	405
Stand. Oil of Ind.	925	935	910	920
Stand. Oil of Kan.	560	610	575	580
Stand. Oil of Ky.	725	740	725	740
Stand. Oil of Neb.	620	640	620	640
Stand. Oil of N. J.	780	790	770	780
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	300	302	292	294
Stand. Oil of Ohio	510	525	510	525
Swan & Finch	115	120	115	120
Union Tank	95	101	98	100
Vacuum Oil	405	415	400	410
Washington Oil	38	43	38	43

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Treasury Department

Boston, January 26, 1917.

Proposals for Bonds ($4,024,100)

Exempt from Taxation in Massachusetts, including the Federal Income Tax

Sealed proposals for the following issue of SERIAL bonds of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, amounting to $4,024,100, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, February 7, 1917, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This is the only public sale of Commonwealth of Massachusetts bonds that is contemplated during the present fiscal year.

The bonds will be registered, bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin or its equivalent, and are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, including the Federal Income Tax. They are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature, for account of the following loans:

Armory Loan

$5,100—Maturity—September 1, 1917.

$100,000—Maturity—September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1937, both inclusive, $5,000 each year.

Development of Port of Boston Loan

$1,000,000—Maturity—August 1, 1917, to August 1, 1936, both inclusive, $50,000 each year.

Metropolitan Parks Loan

$4,000—Maturity—January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1921, both inclusive, $1,000 each year.

$50,000—Maturity—January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1927, both inclusive, $5,000 each year.

Metropolitan Parks Loan, Series Two

$130,000—Maturity—January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1927, both inclusive, $23,000 each year.

Metropolitan Sewerage Loan, North System

$238,000—Maturity—September 1, 1917, to September 1, 1921, both inclusive, $8,000 each year; September 1, 1922, to September 1, 1956, both inclusive, $7,000 each year.

Metropolitan Sewerage Loan, South System

$40,000—Maturity—September 1, 1917, to September 1, 1956, both inclusive, $1,000 each year.

Metropolitan Water Loan

$150,000—Maturity—January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1947, both inclusive, $5,000 each year.

State Highway Loan

$895,000—Maturity—October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1921, both inclusive, $90,000 each year; October 1, 1922, to October 1, 1926, both inclusive, $89,000 each year.

State House Construction Loan

$765,000—Maturity—October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1929, both inclusive, $40,000 each year; October 1, 1930, to October 1, 1936, both inclusive, $35,000 each year.

Western Massachusetts Highway Loan

$500,000—Maturity—October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1926, both inclusive, $36,000 each year; October 1, 1927, to October 1, 1930, both inclusive, $35,000 each year.

$4,024,100

The purchasers of these bonds will be furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General affirming the legality of the issue.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent. (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or a National Bank or Trust Company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York. Proposals to be enclosed in envelope addressed to Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of bonds."

All bids will include accrued interest.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and a statement of the public debt, sinking funds and taxable property of the Commonwealth as of December 1, 1916, will be furnished upon application.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES L. BURRILL,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
White Plains, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 161 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y., on the 13th day of February, 1917, at 2.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of 2:30 and 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, February 8, 1917, to 12 o'clock noon, February 13, 1917.

REGINALD P. RAT, Secretary.
White Plains, N. Y., January 26, 1917.

Notice.—GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO. Annual stockholders' meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 11 A. M. J. F. Hall, Secretary.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 26th, 1917.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its condition at the close of business on the 31st of December, 1916.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1916, to the 31st December, 1916.....$68,907,174.98
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1916.....40,093,703.39
Total Premiums.....$109,000,877.60
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1916, to 31st December, 1916.....$77,586,063.58

Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year $697,371.78
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.....109,478.76
Rents received less Taxes and Expenses.....104,142.06
$ 910,992.60

Losses paid during the year.....$53,260,356.57
Less Salvages.....$322,133.72
Re-insurances.....384,333.85 706,467.57
52,553,888.77
Dividends to Stockholders.....1,800,000.00
Return Premiums.....6,599,715.00
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.....1,760,996.72
$ 63,314,601.06

A dividend of interest of 6% per cent., on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1911 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. Said certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of Twenty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1916, for which certificates are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board.
C. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

EDMUND L. BAYLIES, JOHN N. BEACH, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, JAMES BROWN, JOHN CLAFLIN, GEORGE C. CLARK, CLEVELAND E. DODGE, CORNELIUS ELDERT, RICHARD H. FRANCIS, C. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, HERBERT L. GRIGGS, ANSON W. HARD, SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, CHARLES D

JUDGE HAND REBUKES JUROR FOR HECKLING

Volley of Questions Interrupts Prosecutor in His Final Address to Safford Jury.

TALKED ON WRITING EXPERTS

Lawyer for Defense Says the Case Is One of Power Against Justice—Goes to Jury Today.

In the United States District Court yesterday there was presented the unusual incident of a juror heckling the prosecuting officer during the summing up to the jury. The interruptions of the inquisitive juror were features of the close of the trial of Franklin D. Safford, the Plainfield hotel clerk, who is charged before Judge Learned Hand and a jury with having sworn falsely that James W. Osborne, the lawyer, as "Oliver Osborne," took Rae Tanzer to the Plainfield hotel on Oct. 18, 1914. The juror was Gerson Stern, a real estate man of 530 West 125th Street. Judge Hand finally told him he was evidently trying to decide the case by what he had heard outside of the courtroom rather than by the evidence.

William Rand, Jr., the special prosecutor, took all afternoon to present the Government's case to the jury. Step by step he took them over the whole tangle that began when Rae Tanzer swore that she was James W. Osborne who met her after a street flirtation and told her he was Oliver Osborne. He said that he concurred with everything the defense had said regarding the character of Charles R. Way, the self-confessed Oliver Osborne. He told the jury that they must regard Way, whom he described as a "flashy" fellow, simply as an exhibit in the case.

Mr. Stern began his questions just after Mr. Rand had started to speak. He first wanted to know whether Mr. Swayne, a Post Office inspector, did not have the keys to Oliver Osborne's trunks during the two weeks they were in the cellar of Mrs. Denham's boarding house, 161 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Rand explained that he did not and the juror wanted to know whether the trunks could not have been burglarized. Again he interrupted when Mr. Rand said handwriting experts were often misleading.

"You would have us believe nothing that experts say?" Mr. Stern asked. Patiently Mr. Rand explained the circumstances when he thought experts were necessary.

"You are expert enough for me," he continued to the jurors, "I would rather trust the dog who sums himself in my yard to say whether Oliver or James wrote the letters than Mark Anthony Hamilton, the expert to whom Cleopatra confided her precious secret as to what she did when she got her feet wet. Hamilton said he charged $100 a day, and he came here for nothing to be revenged upon James W. Osborne, who denounced him in the Alds case."

Mr. Rand was referring here to the fact that Albert J. Hamilton, a handwriting expert called in Safford's behalf, had once sold remedies, among them one which he called "Cleopatra's Secret."

Again, when Mr. Rand was telling how ethical Harold Spielberg, a former lawyer for Rae Tanzer, had acted when his client recanted, Mr. Stern interrupted with another question.

"Do you say Mr. Spielberg has a high reputation. What about when he was running in the Tenth Assembly District?" asked Mr. Stern. He also wanted to know about a suit involving $10,000 and a Mr. Leventritt. The question caused a stir in the courtroom, and Mr. Rand hastened to tell the juror that there was nothing at all about Mr. Spielberg's conduct in the Tenth Assembly District in evidence in this case.

"I must say," Judge Hand exclaimed, "that I am amazed at your inquiry from the jury box. It seems to me that you are preparing to decide this case by things you have heard outside."

He told Mr. Stern that if he followed such a proceeding he would be false to his oath, and finally Mr. Stern nodded assent. There were further interruptions, and Mr. Rand, in asking that they cease, said they got him "off his trolley."

Benjamin Slade, for Safford, took all the morning in summing up.

"This case," he said, "is might against right, of power against justice."

Judge Hand will charge the jury today.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Frank P. Davis of New York and R. M. Anderson of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

631. The B. & O. Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. D. Brainard, competent for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

565. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. B. L. Thompson, as admx., &c.—Argued.

445. M. E. Donohue, plaintiff, v. B. Vosper et al.—Argued.

147. C. C. Pennington, plaintiff, v. the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Jan. 29: Nos. 628, 605, 269, 584, 714, 454, 573, 748, 13, and 280. (and 281.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty call calendar at 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. The following causes will be set for trial, commencing Feb. 1:

Peakl Co<Auditore Stevedoring Co.
J Shewas & Sons<Olympia Co.
Morse D & R Co<Healy-Moran Co and Cranford.
Bouker Cont Co<Str Nickerle.
Royal Dutch Mail<Bouker No 2.
Bartley-Calahan and Merritt & Chapman.
Lucas<Str Westmeath.
Rotterdamsche Lloyd<Abrams.
Plymouth Trans Co<Tug W N Bavier.
Lah Val<Trans No 17.
Mallard<Str Canapsnallo.
Goodwin S & Gr Co<Tug Beatrice Bush.
Lehigh Con<Tug Louis Rugge.
Egerton Tow Co<Scow Milton Sides.
J B Armsby Co<SS Enrom.
Grey<Tottenville Hygeia Str.
Manchester<Paper Makers' Imp Co.
Hastorf<L. Michel Brew Co.
Ferguson<St Nickerle.
Neville<462 Tons of Egg Coal.
Shotter<SS Com'der Chapin.
Same<SS Canarsie.
Hidalgo<SS Verdi.
Jordan Ship Co<Adriatic et al.
Talbat<SS Kathiamba.
Wilson Transl. P. Duhig<SS Vestris.
H Anderson<SS Vauban.
A Leone<SS Boniface et al.
Ahmed Medie et al<SS Bronwen.
Yalif<same.
J Brown<SS Westmeath.
F Muller<Steamtug Bern et al.
Ahsen Ohsen<SS Inveran.
J L McAlenan<Lloyd Brasiliero Co.
M Tracy et al<CNY.
C A Fox et al<same.
Rings Co Ir Ry<Jas Hughes, Jr.
C Hentschel et al<Stm Yacht Diana.
Tice Tow Line<Stmtug W H Childs.
A Bull<Leh Val Barge 68 et al.
H Wilson<Stmtug W B Pollock.
F Bahr, Jr.<Stmtug Downer No 8.
Re T W Wellington, limitation.
H H Lea<Str Dell.
G Taitt<SS Robt M Thompson.
G E Huntley<Warehouse Dock Co.
J Hardy et al<Windrush.
Carroll Tow Co<Senator (2.)
Starr et al<CNY.
Tregarthen et al<F S Pendleton.
G Pamphilis<SS Mennon et al<Rhine.
T Peters et al<SS Edison Light.
Peterson<Yacht Illini.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

U S<Bellevue Mfg Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Arthur E. Dornin, an infT., appt., v. William C. Dornin, Jr., indv. &c., respt. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Henry Grisme, &c., appt., v. Grove Hill Realty Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Fragi, respt., v. Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Joseph L. Bers et al., appts., v. Erie Railroad Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott and Davis, JJ. (McLaughlin and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Maria F. Giovio et al., respts., v. New York Central R. R. Co., appt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Thomas M. Turner, appt., v. National Surety Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Abraham Abrams, appltt., v. Abraham Jalkof et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Kleiman, appltt., v. Henry Kupfer & Co., respt.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs in both courts. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

American Defense Society, appltt., v. Sherman Nat. Bank of N. Y., respt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff, with costs in this court and in the court below, unless pleading to be submitted and settled on notice. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Augusta Frank, appltt., v. Alphonse Frank et ano., defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna Schwartz, respt., v. Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co., appltt.—Judgment vacated, with costs, and case remitted to Special Term as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Corn Novelty Co., Inc., respt., v. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Ltd., &c., appltt.—Order reversed, with costs, motion denied and verdict reinstated. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

George W. Jacobs, appltt., v. Fannie J. Rosenbaum, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The Adder Machine Co., respt., v. German Fire Insurance Co. of Peoria, Ill., appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Dominico Marchini, respt., v. Adolph E. Wupperman, appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara Nailboff, appltt., v. Sam Rothbeind et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Davis, J., dissenting and voting to reinstate verdict.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Mollie Moross, appltt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Edwin Lichtag, respt., v. Hewlett Embroidery Works, appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Solomon Weinhandler, appltt., v. Perry Loewenthal et al., respts.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Oscar B. Newhouse, respt., v. Crown Mills, appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Darwin P. Rudd, respt., v. Powells, appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James J. Dezell, appltt., v. Henry Hellmers, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Carolyn A. Morgan, dec'd. Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

John Flynn, as admr., appltt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edyth I. Magee, as admx., appltt., v. Emily B. Condon et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hyman Wakschal, an infant, respt., v. Louis Fragi, appt.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated. No opinion. Order filed.

Lewis A. Cushman, appltt., v. Otto P. Amend et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed and interlocutory judgment directed for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Frank Cognetta, as admr., respt., v. Theodore H. Fishel, appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Katherine Bollweber, as admx., respt., v. Max Mandle, appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicholas Fabian, respt., v. Solomon Shinasi et al., appltts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Minnie Tonnelly, respt., v. Interboro R. T. Co., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Howard S. Gardner, respt., v. Interboro R. T. Co., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Collins, an infant, respt., v. City of New York, appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Fay, appltt., v. The Borchway Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Page and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

C. F. Harms Co., respt., v. Leonhard Michel Brewing Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Alfred B. Church, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Mary D. Daly, dec'd.; James C. Duffy, indv., &c., appltt., v. Joseph Daly et al., respts. Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co., respt., v. Isidor Lichtenstein et al., appltts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Eric J. Erickson, appltt.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Jean Newcombe, respt., v. Harry von Tilzer et al., appltts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Carroll, respt., v. Otis Elevator Co., appltt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morgan C. Starke, appltt., v. S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Giuseppe Nanfra, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., appltt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, respt., v. Stephen G. Clarke, as extr., respt., v. James R. Gilmore, as extr., appltt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Samuel H. Brenner et al., respts., v. Brenman Realty Co., appltt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

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SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

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KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

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REAL ESTATE

To Real Estate Owners: Respectable family wants 5 or 6 rooms, with all improvements; willing to do all plumbing work; pay part rent; reliable. Answer mail, or phone Harlem 1442. H. W., care B. Stoll, 1,702 Madison Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$6,250 cash over first mortgage buys 8-story double flat; no Sunday; rent $1,000 annual profit. Owner, Room 1,905, 2 Rector St. Tel. 878 Rector.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, SALE, RENT, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, ETC., ETC.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

At Rye.—6 acres for sale, adjoining great developments on Apawamis Av., near Rye Beach. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little old house for $175 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables, near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 100 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley and 40 minutes from city, in fine residential locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars, B'nai Bungalow Owner, 168 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward you a descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the water front in Long Beach can be bought on lower terms than you are now paying for rent. S. E., 245 144th St., N. Y.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes east, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 245 West 34th St., New York.

AT VALLEY STREAM, L. I.—A bargain, 7-room house, all improvements, plot 75x380; price $4,000; other bargains in houses, lots, and acreage; also Connecticut farms for sale cheap. Apply E. M. Dibble, Tel. 343 Valley Stream, L. I.

LONG BEACH.—Corner Riverside Boulevard, five lots offered at sacrifice. P 117 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice dock and buildings for $12,000; $6,000 stand on mortgage; river front property; steamship company has 45-year lease on dock; R. H. Macy has lease on buildings; investment shows 12% net. Write P. O. Box 68, Sea Bright, N. J.

Montclair.—Central residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; price $15,500; modern residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, for rent, $900 per annum. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For sale—A beautiful colonial dwelling of 14 rooms and bath, &c.; garage; 8,000 feet of land; near lake and depot; price $10,000. Address F. W. Denkler, Tremont Bldg., Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

243 acres—Furnished Colonial house, with usual number of outbuildings; good brook and nice lake; property completely stocked; price $12,000; Berkshires. Archer, 10 E. 43d St.

LEGAL NOTICES

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Complainant, against THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and BENJAMIN F. BUSH, as Ancillary Receiver of the property of THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendants.—In Equity.—No. E 18-179.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of July, 1916, the undersigned Special Master, in and by said decree appointed to make the sale therein directed to be made, will sell at auction, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the 28th day of February, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the Sub-Treasury Building and Custom House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property directed to be sold, said property being as follows:

Three hundred seventy-two thousand five hundred and fifty ($372,550) shares of the capital stock of St. Louis, Kansas City and Southern Railway Company in one parcel and as an entirety.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any person offering bid who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, prior to the day for which the sale is fixed, as to which no bid will be made no bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($760,000) in the form of certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of said Special Master, to wit, Henry Wehrhof, Esq. Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by a Trust Indenture, dated February 15, 1906, between The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, for the principal amount of $1,350,000, together with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing September 1, 1915, and thereafter. The Special Master will accept the highest and best bid received for the said shares of stock and will knock down the same to the highest bidder. Checks subject to confirmation of said sale by the Court, but the Special Master will accept no bid of less than fifteen million two hundred thousand dollars ($15,200,000), which sum is by said decree fixed by the Court as the lowest sum for which the said stock shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and shall be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser under said decree. The word "purchaser" wherever used in said decree or in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number, and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be refunded to him when the stock shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

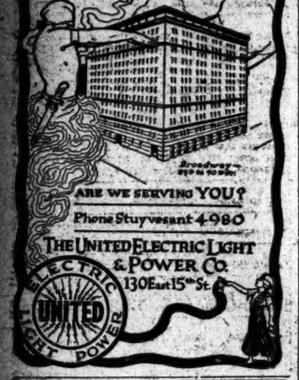
The undersigned appointed by said decree to accept temporarily in lieu of the actual deposit of Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company as aforesaid the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it then holds the amount therein specified of said bonds and all coupons aforesaid pertaining to said bonds.

The complainant, Bankers Trust Company, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder after the acceptance of his bid shall fail to comply with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser as hereinbefore provided, and in addition thereto, and in case of default in such payment, all or by check or represented by bonds or certificates, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of resale of said stock and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case said stock shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made in like manner by cash, by check or in said bonds or certificates, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, will be required to make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct, so that the whole purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in the whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and coupons secured by said Trust Indenture, dated February 15, 1906, between The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, for the principal amount of $1,350,000, together with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing September 1, 1915, and thereafter. The Special Master will accept the highest and best bid received for the said shares of stock and will knock down the same to the highest bidder

UNITED SERVICE
Like the Genie of Aladdin
Responds to the Commanding Touch
SUPPLYING ELECTRICITY
ASTOR COURT APARTMENTS



SHORTAGE OF COAL HAMPERS SEA TRADE

Big Ships, Ready to Sail, Tied Up at Docks Awaiting Fuel for Bunkers.

The scarcity of coal for steamship bunkers in New York Harbor is getting worse daily instead of improving, as it was expected to do after the Christmas holidays, and, according to steamship managers, there is no improvement in prospect.

The White Star liner Baltic, which should have sailed at noon on Thursday for Liverpool with passengers and a big cargo, is still at her pier at the foot of West Twentieth Street waiting for coal. Agents of the line said yesterday that 2,900 tons of fuel had been ordered to be alongside the liner last Sunday, but that not a single lighter had appeared. It is hoped, however, that the Baltic will be able to sail tomorrow.

At the American Line pier the officials have been making every effort to get the Philadelphia away at noon today for Liverpool with a big list of passengers and heavy mails. It was said last night that the 2,400 tons of coal required for the voyage was alongside and that six hoists on each side of the ship were putting it on board.

Four big freighters were sent from New York to Norfolk this week to coal because no fuel could be obtained here. Tugboats have been tied up, and several coastwise freighters have been delayed in port for lack of coal. Steamship managers said yesterday that the shortage was partly due to the falling off in the output at the mines and to the congestion on the railroads leading from Pennsylvania into New York. There was no lack of labor in New York to handle the coal or of lighters to carry the fuel to the piers after it arrived at the railroad terminals in Jersey City, they said.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials in Philadelphia, when asked yesterday about New York steamship sailings being delayed through failure of the railroad companies to deliver coal, denied responsibility. "The congestion of coal on our tracks around New York Harbor," a Pennsylvania traffic official said, "is due to the failure of coal companies to make prompt disposition of coal consigned to them, which they sell sometimes months before it is shipped. These cars block the storage yards and prevent the free movement and quick delivery of coal.

"The fact that cars are not unloaded promptly makes it impossible to supply the mines with empties as fast as they are wanted and results in a lessening of the tonnage of coal reaching tidewater."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of tan suitcase marked on ends "C. G. M." containing jewelry and personal papers, in Grand Central Terminal, Jan. 26, 1917; no questions asked. K 149 times.

LOST—Oct. 2, insured parcel post, New York to Hughsonville, gold chain with amethysts; heirloom, of value only to distressed owner. Finder please return to Schumann's, 2 West 50th St. Reward.

LOST—Jan. 24, morning subway express at Grand Central, brown paper parcel containing white crepe de chine evening gown and white satin slip; reward. Lambkin, Telephone Madison Square 2500.

LOST.—Pearl-handled opera glasses, Metropolitan Opera House or taxicab, on Jan. 3; keepsake; suitable reward if returned. Mrs. Erwin Martin, 43 East 58th St.

LOST—Two fresh-water pearls, pendant earring, diamond in centre, platinum setting, 4th to 7th Av., on 57th; liberal reward. Apply Great Northern Hotel office.

LOST—In Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday night, small diamond and pearl ring. Suitable reward for return to Room 1,120, 165 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—On evening of Jan. 25 on Madison Av., between 71st and 59th Sts., a lady's gold hunting case watch. Reward if returned to 1,024 Park Av.

LOST—Monday or Tuesday, link bracelet, diamond setting, between 49th-25th, 5th Av.-Broadway; reward. Boyle, 300 West 40th St.

LOST—Gold bar pin with pearls and diamonds. Reward if returned Apartment 5C, 170 West 73d St.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, in or near Lyceum Theatre; liberal reward. Powell, 1,380 Union St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Old-fashioned gold brooch, chased enameled design. Cochran, 3 St. Paul's Court, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold link bracelet set with three sapphires; reward. Telephone 3769W Kenmore.

LOST—In Hudson tube, Wednesday, brown velvet bag, containing money, bankbook, key. Phone Stuyvesant 392.

LOST—Diamond ring, claw setting, Van Cortlandt to 42d; liberal reward. Allen, Audubon 4200.

LOST.—Gold watch, monogram diamond fleur de lis; reward. Phone 7416—Bryant.

LOST—Diamond and turquoise ring, Macy's store; reward. E 431 Times Annex.

LOST—Purse, money and cards. Edward H. Foster, Southampton, N. Y.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Tiffany diamond brooch, Jan. 24, 11 to 12 A. M., 102d St. and University Av., on University Av. car to downtown station of subway at 181st and St. Nicholas Av. Ryan, 2,093 Grand Av. Telephone 2253 Fordham.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Wednesday, brooch, Oriental topaz, possibly Broadway car, Apt. 9H. Audubon 4550.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Cameo pin, surrounded pearls, four diamonds. Norwalk, 740 Riverside Drive.

REWARD—Skunk muff, lost at Waldorf Thursday afternoon. Will finder please return same to Mrs. Lesser, 863 Riverside Drive?

REWARD.—Jan. 20, gold necklace, two gold amethysts. J. Hungerford Millbank, Freeport, L. I.

SUITABLE REWARD, large diamond, surrounded by rubies, part of ring. Mack, 79 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Pocketbook, near Times Square subway station. Raymond H. Knowles, telephone 4107 Montclair.

Sale and Rental Cats and Dogs.

KID-A-WEE HOME, 419 East 88th.—Dogs cats for good homes; all defiant customers.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach at evening service on "Questions arising out of Billy Sunday's Theology."
I. "Is There a Personal Devil?"
Thursday, 8 P. M. Mid-Week Bible Study.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"What We Know."
8—Prof. Percy R. Moore of China.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 5 to 6 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

JUDSON MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington Square South.
Pastor, Rev. A. RAY PETTY, preaches.
11 A.M.—"The Hosts of Christian Character."
8 P.M.—"The Quitter."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
G. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 E. 31st St. Subject: "The Strong-Weak Man."
11 A. M.—"Was Paul a Christian?"
7:45 P. M.—Popular Song Service.
8 P. M.—"The Question of Questions." Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MID-WEEK BIBLE STUDY.
Calvary Baptist Church.
Thursday, 8. Rev. Joseph W. Kemp.

MID-WEEK BIBLE STUDY.
MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—"Major Gen. Leonard Wood."
11 A. M.—"Truth in One."
8 P. M.—"Justice in War Time," by Bertrand Russell; series on great books at the war.

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"AN UNWORLDLY CHRIST. THE POSTULATES OF AN UNWORLDLY CHRISTIAN; AN UNWORLDLY CHRISTIAN THE LOGIC OF AN UNWORLDLY CHRIST. WHAT RELATION TO CHRIST HAVE THOSE CHRISTIANS WHO GO TO THE THEATRE, PLAY CARDS, DRINK WINE, DANCE, AND LIVE AS THOSE WHO MAKE NO PROFESSION?"
CAN THERE BE ANY LASTING PEACE TILL CHRIST COMES?
8 P. M.—"ARE NO PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT WAR? WOULD THE PEACE LEAGUE OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY TO AMERICA TO BECOME THE DUPE OF GERMANY? IS IT A PROPOSAL OF HONOR? WOULD ITS ACCEPTANCE BE A BRAVE THING OR A COWARDLY SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE? IS RIGHTEOUSNESS THE ONLY BASIS OF PEACE? CAN THERE BE ANY LASTING PEACE TILL CHRIST COMES?"
FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 2ND, 8 O'CLOCK.
IS THERE ANY SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY FOR BAPTIZING EXCEPT IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY GHOST? IS BAPTISM IN THE NAME OF CHRIST ONLY A DENIAL OF CHRIST'S PERSONAL COMMAND?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Lonely Christ."
8 P. M.—"Burning Bushes."

CATHOLIC.

Doctrinal Lectures For NON-CATHOLICS
By Rev. BERTRAND L. CONWAY and Rev. JAMES M. GILLIS of the Paulist Fathers
FROM JAN. 28TH TO FEB. 11TH, AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.
The purpose of these lectures is to explain the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 28TH:
11 A. M.—THE GOOD SHEPHERD.
8 P. M.—THE PLACE OF REASON IN RELIGION.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL. Dr. Finis F. Idleman, Pastor. CHRISTIAN Every Disciple to go to Church CHURCH. Day. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Man's Unity with God." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "Spiritual Compensation."
8 P. M.—Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Speaker. Subject: "Was Jesus a Non-Resistant?"
Sunday meetings are open to the public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
"FAITH AND LIFE."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45
DR. WISE: "PRUNK QUESTION & JEWS" ALL ARE WELCOME

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Inspirational Value of Religion."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Universal Peace—What Can We Do to Promote It?"
Monday, 11:00 A. M. Sharp.—Dr. Enelow on "The Jewish Heritage of Jesus."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Sat., Jan. 27—A Psalm of Exile.
Fri., Feb. 2—Bible Translation.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE.—104th, near Columbus. Christian F. Reisner, 11.—"Family Religion." 7:45. "Card Playing Wrong?", Motion Picture, "Life of Christ."

LECTURE, 10, Judge CHARLES M. HUGH, "What Do We Mean by Unconstitutionality?" PARK AVE. CHURCH, cor. 86th St.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D., Preacher. 8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Preacher. 10 Av. M.—Adult Bible Classes, 6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. "Put to the Test." The Vinnie Shirmer String Quartet.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
First Methodist Society in America.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 58th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Helpfulness."
8 P. M.—Church Federation Meeting.

UNION, 45th Street, west of Broadway,
Rev. T. Basil Young, Pastor.
A. M.—"AMERICA FOR CHRIST."
P. M.—"IS THERE A HELL?"

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE BEAUTY OF CHIVALRY."
A sermon for League Sunday, addressed to young people facing the new conditions and problems of life today.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

NEW THOUGHT.

A SIXTH CYCLE PRESENTATION OF TRUTH, 219 Madison Av., Cor. 39th.
RALPH M. DE BIT, Speaker. All welcome.
11 A. M.—"The President's Message a Sixth Cycle Message."
8 P. M.—"Healing Through Right Thinking." Soloist, Miss Grace Smith. Thursday noon healing meeting conducted by Maud Pratt Messner.

CRITERION THEATRE,
BROADWAY AT 44TH ST.
Sunday 11:15 a. m. F. W. Sears, Speaker. Subject: "The Unpardonable Sin."

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
THE BILTMORE.
Sunday services, 11:15 A. M. Subject: "The Adventure of Life." Life is an exploration. Also Sunday evening talks, 512 5th Av., 8:15. Interviews and classes every Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. All welcome.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture Sunday, 4 P. M., Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St., by Mrs. Behrend, the late Judge Troward's only personal pupil. Subject:
"LIBERTY: HOW TO REALIZE IT."
Mrs. Behrend will present to each person present a copy of the letter written to her by Judge Troward before accepting her as his pupil, in which he outlines with his remarkable clearness the basis of his philosophy and teaching. This school is the only one ever founded in America with the consent of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged master thinker in New Thought and Mental Science. Classes every morning at 11, at the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St., Apt. 1110. A class in the advanced teaching of the Troward philosophy beginning March 12. Those wishing to join please send in their names now.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

THE TRUTH SOCIETY.
Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St.
11:30 A. M.—Maud Pratt Messner speaker.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject:
"NEEDED IN EVERY HOME."
8—Robert Lloyd. "Control of Thought."
PROSPERITY CLASSES.
LESSONS IN HIGHER METAPHYSICS, Thursdays, 3 and 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Avenue and 34th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Preaching tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., by Rev. WILLIAM C. COVERT, D. D., of Chicago. Soloist, Madam Florence Mulford-Hunt, Contralto; Mr. Andrea Sarto, Baritone; Mr. Hans Letz, Violinist, and chorus directed by Harry M. Gilbert, Organist.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Palmer will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's College Board.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches at 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service at 4:30. Preacher, Rev. ALEXANDER MacCOLL, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
11 A. M., Rev. G. H. Mendenhall will speak.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE & TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Finding Our Level."
8 P. M.—"The Voice of the Earthquake."
Wed., 8 P. M.—Ecclesiastes XII.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
} William Pierson Merrill.
Ministers: } Frank Latimer Janeway.
Presentation of the York and Associated Churches at 11. Dr. MERRILL preaches at 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend ALEXANDER MacCOLL, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.—11, A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches; 8, Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, "Pending Saloon Legislation."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Antonio E. Wilm, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian and Spanish.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Dickinson S. Miller.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Tucker of Japan. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon, Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D. ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong. (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services: 8, 10:15, 11; and 8. Preacher—The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St.—Holy Communion, 8; 9:45, Sunday School; 9:45, Children's Service, 10:30, 11 A. M., Rev. C. P. Tinker; 4 P. M., Vespers, Dr. Gates; 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. Mr. McCormick.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
11 A. M.—The Hem of His Garment, Mr. van Etten preaches.
8 P. M.—West Side Service, Choir, Chorus, Orchestra.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15. 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4. PURIFICATION, Feb. 2. Thirtieth anniversary of Dr. Barry's ordination. Corporate Communion 7:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Right Rev. W. W. Webb, D. D., Bishop of Milwaukee,) 10:45. Vespers 5. The Clergy and faithful of other parishes are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Dr. Grant. 4 P. M., Music, Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass." Sermon, Dr. Grant, 8 P. M., The Public Forum, Inc., Hon. Delos P. Wilcox. Subject: "Municipal Ownership."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rector.
Prelude..... "Andantino"....Saint-Saens
Anthem..... "How Lovely Are the Messengers"..... Mendelssohn
Postlude..... "Meditation"....Bach-Gounod
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Trio..... "Priere"..... Dubois
Contralto Solo—"But the Lord is Mindful," (From St. Paul)..... Mendelssohn
Trio..... "Cantabile"..... Franck
Anthem..... "Unto Thee, O Lord"....Henrich
Address by Rector:
Parables of Our Lord.
8 P. M., EVENSONG, Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson. Congregational Singing.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.
'CELLO, HARP, VIOLIN.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector. At this service special music will be rendered by the choir, assisted by organ, violin, and harp.
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Ave.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, preacher.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Rev. William Pringle, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evening Prayer. Address, Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.
RUSSIAN MUSIC.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir.) 10:30, ETRE'S MASS AND SERMON. 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG, Procession. 8 P. M., SERMON and Choral Compline.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Service (Sermon)..... 11 A. M.
Evensong and Sermon..... 7:30 P. M.
Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Preacher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15. 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4. PURIFICATION, Feb. 2. Thirtieth anniversary of Dr. Barry's ordination. Corporate Communion 7:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Right Rev. W. W. Webb, D. D., Bishop of Milwaukee,) 10:45. Vespers 5. The Clergy and faithful of other parishes are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est. 27e. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Stuart L. Tyson), Choral Service with Anthem by Henschel.

Special 30 Minute Wednesday Noonday LECTURES FOR EVERYMAN,
TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Wall St.
Next Wednesday, "THE VIRGIN BIRTH," by the Rev. A. W. Jenks, D. D., General Theological Seminary, N. Y.

ST. ANDREW'S,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector, preaches 11 A. M. on "Swine Into the Sea."
Vespers 4 P. M., Rev. J. S. Haight.
Organ Recital by Wm. A. Goldsworthy.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Bible Class for Men and Women.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Rector will preach.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address, Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Ph.D., Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., Popular Musical Service, (Rector,) with harp, 'cello, and violin.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,
11th St., west of 7th Av.
Rev. JOHN A. WADE, Rector.
General Geo. W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, will speak at 8 P. M. on "Physical Training in the Public Schools." Fathers and mothers especially invited.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Sundays at 11, the Rector on "The Ten Commandments and Modern Life."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
10:30 A. M., Special Music. 11 A. M., Service with sermon, subject, "The New Wine and the Old Bottles." 4 P. M., Service of "Comparative Religion," followed by University Extension Lecture. 8 P. M., Service of Symbolic Worship, followed by Emmanuel Forum.

ST. MARY'S FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 101 Lawrence St., (Amsterdam Av., 128th St.) Rev. F. A. BROWN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th., nr. B'way, Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Bishop Tucker of Japan.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHURCH
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Litany.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8:00 P. M., Service and Sermon.
WEEKDAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 5 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Sunday, at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent Av. & 149th St. (Near Amsterdam Av.)
Dr. PAUL S. LEINBACH at 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH,
Rev. A. B. CHURCHMAN, Pastor.
8 P. M. Bethany Chapel, 400 E. 67th St.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDWARD ELLSWORTH, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Preaching by President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College.
8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M., "Looking to the Hills."
8 P. M., "In the Fields at Eventide."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
9th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Musical Service. Selections from "Elijah." Quartet accompanied by Harp and Violin.
Church School with Adult Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject, "The Seamy Side." Special Music. Selections from the Psalms, Mendelssohn.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Special Music. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." At 8 P. M. Mr. Charles M. Alexander, Singing Evangelist, 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Mr. Alexander in charge.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th St.—Morning and evening meetings. Mrs. T. U. Reynolds, speaker and psychic.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,223 Broadway.—Central Lodge, Thursday, 26th, 8:15 P. M. "The World's Teachers," by Mrs. Lisette S. Naegele. Music, Mrs. Edyth C. Whiteside.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS NEW York Lodge, 2,228 Broadway, 70th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "Destiny and How to Control It," Dr. T. P. C. Barnard.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 26 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "Ancient Scandinavian Mysticism," C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. W. W. HOCKWELL of Union Theological Seminary, will preach in Mr. SULLIVAN'S absence. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
Park Av., 34th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. HOLMES on "The Spiritual Life, (4): Its Meaning and Practical Uses."
8:15 P. M.—H. A. Emerson: "The Cost and Distribution of Food in War Time."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"WHAT I LIVE BY, AND WHY."
Rev. Maria St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Message of Young China to Young America." At 4 P. M., SYMPOSIUM: "Religion for the Young: the Young for Religion," Young People's Day.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 355 W. 152d, nr. St. Nicholas Av. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M., "CHOICE AND CHANCE."

Y. M. C. A.

DR. FRANK CRANE, Sunday, 3:30. Bronx Union Branch Y. M. C. A. The Public Invited.

DR. J. HERMAN RANDALL, "Justice in War Times."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 61st St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.
234 St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 234 St., Sun., 4 P. M. DR. W. W. ROSE, COMMON CLAY. ILLUSTRATED.

OTHER SERVICES.

ARE THE JEWS RIGHT AND